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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

AN HOUR WITH GOD.

One hour with Thee, my God! when daylight breaks
Over a world thy guardian care has kept,
When the fresh soul from soothing slumber wakes,
To praise the love that watched me while I slept;
When with new strength my blood is bounding free,
The first, best, sweetest hour, I'll give to Thee.

One hour with Thee, when busy day begins
Her never ceasing round of bustling care,
When I must meet with toil, and pain, and sins,
And through them all thy cross must bear;
O, then, to arm me for the strife, to be
Faithful to death, I'll kneel an hour to Thee.

One hour with Thee, when rides the glorious sun
High in mid-heaven, and panting nature feels
Lifeless and overpowered, and man has done
For one short hour with urging life's swift wheels;
In that deep pause my soul from care shall flee,
To make that hour of rest one hour with Thee.

One hour with Thee, when saddened twilight flings
Her soothing charm o'er lawn, and vale, and grove,
When there breathes up from all created things
The sweet enthralling sense of thy deep love;
And when its softening power descends on me,
My swelling heart shall spend an hour with Thee.

One hour with Thee, my God! when softly night
Climbs the high heaven with solemn step and slow,
When thy sweet stars, unutterably bright,
Are telling forth thy praise to men below;
O, then, while far from earth my thoughts would flee,
I'll spend in prayer one joyful hour with Thee!

TO BE ALONE.

BY LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

To be alone when sorrow lays
Her hand upon the heart,
And with her burning fingers, tears
The chords of joy apart,
When cherished hopes, like summer birds
On mocking wing, have flown;
When all our dewy flowers are dead—
This is to be alone.

To be alone—when those we love
Turn carelessly away;
And Friendship,—with a light excuse
Protests she cannot stay;
When base born hearts, from gilded heights
With lordly pride look down,
And taunt us with sarcastic sneers,—
This is to be alone.

To be alone—when to the soul
The cup of grief is given,
And wrongs and woes, with raven wing,
Obscure the light of heaven;
To have no rest on which to lean,
No love to call our own,
No sympathy—no earnest aid—
This is to be alone.

Alone—alone?—while God is near,
Who teacheth in his word,
That with an ever-present care
He keeps the little bird?
Kind Father! give me grace to say
Always—thy will be done.
Then, though the world be desolate
I shall not be alone.

Miscellaneous.

The Almond Blossom.

"Dear mamma," said a little girl to her mother, as they were walking together in the garden, "why do you have so few of those double almonds in the garden? You have hardly a bed where there is not a tuft of violets, and they are so much plainer.—What *can* be the reason?"

"My dear child," said the mother, "gather me a bunch of each. Then I will tell you why I prefer the humble violet?"

The little girl ran off, and soon returned with a fine bunch of the beautiful almond and a few violets.

"Smell them, my love," said her mother, "and try which is the sweetest?"

The child smelled again and again, and could scarcely believe herself that the lovely almond had no scent, while the plain violet had a delightful odor.

"Well, my child, which is the sweetest?"

"O dear mother, *it is* the little violet!"

"Well, you know now, my child, why I prefer the plain violet to the beautiful almond. Beauty without fragrance, is, in my opinion, something like beauty without gentleness and good temper in little girls. When any of those who speak without reflection, may say to you: "What charming blue eyes! What beautiful curls! What a fine complexion!" without knowing whether you have any good qualities, and without thinking of your defects and failings, which everybody is born with, remember then, my little girl, the almond blossom; and remember also, when your affectionate mother may not be there to tell you, that *beauty without gentleness and good temper is worthless.*"—*London Child's Companion.*

Only One Brick on Another.

Edwin was looking at a large building which they were putting up, just opposite his father's house. He watched the workmen from day to day, as they carried up the bricks and mortar, and then placed them in their proper order.

His father said to him, "my son, you seem to be very much taken up with the brick-layer; pray what might you be thinking about? Have you any notion of learning the trade?"

"No, sir," said Edwin, smiling; "but I was just thinking what a little thing a brick is, and yet that great house is built by only laying one brick on another."

"Very true, my son. Never forget it.—Just so it is in all great works. All your learning is only one little lesson added to another. If a man could walk all around the globe, it would be by only putting one foot before the other. Your whole life will be made up of one little moment after another. Drop added to drop makes the ocean.

"Learn from this not to despise little things. Learn also not to be discouraged by great labor; the greatest labor becomes easy if divided into parts. You could not jump over a mountain, but step after step takes you to the other side. Do not fear, therefore, to attempt great things. Always remember that the whole of yonder lofty edifice is *only one brick on another.*"

☞One kind act does more toward softening man's stubborn nature than all the sour looks and harsh language ever used

Sense and Sensation.

The greyhound runs by eyesight only, and this we observe as a fact. The carrier pigeon flies his two hundred and fifty miles homeward, by eyesight, viz. from point to point of object which he has *marked*, but this is only our conjecture. The fierce dragon-fly, with twelve thousand lenses in his eyes, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back—not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings—the only known creature that possesses this faculty. His sight then, both forward and backward, must be proportionately rapid with his wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his eye does this consist? No one can answer. A cloud of ten thousand gnats dances up and down in the sun, the gnats being so close together that you can hardly see the minutest interval between them, yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass, breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly amidst your admiration of this matchless dance, a peculiarly high shouldered vicious gnat, with long, pale, pendent nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek inserts a poisonous sting. What possesses this little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood in the mazy dance? No one knows. A four-horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs and yet, somehow, they contrive to flap and waddle safely off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lone woodpecker, when he descends his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way—listen and look round—before he takes his draught? No one knows. How is it that the species of ant, which taken in battle by other ants to be made slaves, should be the black or the negro ant? No one knows.—*The Poor Artist.*

Curious Scientific Discovery.

It has long been known, and any one may test the fact, that when a drop of water is placed upon a piece of iron, red or white hot, and the hotter the better, instead of being instantly converted into vapor, it draws itself into a shape, and is not even boiled by the intense heat. It occurred to a French philosopher, that this fact might explain certain phenomena of men being able to handle or walk upon intensely hot substances, and upon making the experiment he found he could put his hands in melted iron, or walk over it barefoot, with ease. Any person can do this when his skin is moist, the only action necessary being not to move the hand or any other part in contact with the melted metal too quickly. The experiment must be done deliberately, with iron or other metal at a white heat, or if melted, still better. This fact accounts very simply for some astonishing miracles which it has hitherto required no little faith to believe.

Metals.

Moses took the golden calf and made the Israelites *drink* it. If Moses made the gold become a liquid—and the reading would indicate that he did—it is more than chemistry can accomplish at the present day, without heating the metal, and in that state it could not be drunk.

The obelisks at Rome are composed of solid pieces of stone, 90 feet high, as hard as metal. The French put one of these in front of Louis Phillippe's palace, and engraved a few words upon its surface. It took six setts of the hardest and best tools that could be procured, and three weeks' constant labor, to accomplish this; while the ancient obelisks are covered with inscriptions and characters, made upon them before the use of iron was known. Their tools were probably made of copper, hardened by a process unknown to us; and the engravings and characters on these ancient obelisks are yet fresh. The edges of the raised characters are not even worn by the weather; but are so fine and sharp that they will cut a person's finger by passing it over them.

In Egypt, travellers have seen and secured bronzed knives, which were perfectly elastic. The old Hindoo sabres will cut three or four times better than the English sabres. The Arabs brought into England sabres which were worth, and for which they received, their weight in gold. Composed of superior metals, and receiving the finest finish, swords manufactured in the East have been made to split asunder a fine silken handkerchief while floating in the air.

Suspense.

I believe that, to the young, suspense is the most intolerable suffering. Active misery always brings with it its own power of endurance. What a common expression it is to hear, "Well, if I had known what I had to go through beforehand, I should never have believed it possible that I could have done it." But it is a dreadful thing to be left alone with your imagination, to have to fancy the worst, and yet not know what that worst may be; and this, in early youth, has a degree of acute anguish that after years cannot know. As we advance in life, we find all things here too utterly worthless to grieve over them as we once could grieve; we grow cold and careless; the dust to which we are hastening has entered into the heart.

☞Why should chickens hatched by steam be taken care of? Because "their mothers don't know they're out."

☞Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it passeth from mouth to mouth

The Different Color of the Jews.

Although the Jew becomes the subject of every form of government, from the autocracy of Russia, to the democracy of America, he retains his theoretic creed. Neither barbarism the most rude, nor civilization the most refined, has succeeded in altering his peculiar countenance: for in the backwoods of the new world, and at the court of the British sovereign, he is instantly known. Time, that changes all things else, seems to stay his rough hand when he approaches the Jew. Compare all his lineaments, sculptured in marble and cast in bronze—for the arch and medal of Titus still exists—with those of the living Jew, and be convinced of his unchangeableness. This permanence of physiognomy is evidently traceable to a supernatural cause, which prevents the modification of features, in order to accomplish an important object. Into this it is not our province now to enter; yet we cannot help remarking that the Jew is witness, not of one truth, but many. Marvellously does he illustrate the consistency of the original unity of man with the most extensive diversity. His features have been cast in an eternal mould, but his color is dependent on outward causes. Natural law is forbidden to operate on the one, but left to take its course with respect to the other. A fixed physiognomy declares the unity of the people, while their diversity of complexion as distinctly manifests the influence of the climate. Every shade of color clothes with its livery the body of the Jew, from the jet black of the Hindoo, to the ruddy white of the Saxon. The original inhabitant of Palestine was doubtless dusky skinned and dark; but the cooler sky and more temperate air of Poland and Germany, have substituted a fair complexion and light hair. On the other hand, the scorching sun of India has curled and crisped his hair, and blackened his skin, so that his features alone distinguish him physically from the native Hindoo. On the Malabar coast of Hindoostan are two colonies of Jews—an old and young colony—separated by color. The elder colony are black; and the younger (dwelling in a town called Mattacheri) comparatively fair, so as to have obtained the name of the "White Jews." This difference is satisfactorily accounted for by the former having been subjected to the climate for a much longer time than the latter.—*Quarterly Rev.*

A Story of the Highway.

Not many years ago, an Irishman, whose finances did not keep pace with the demand made on his pocket, and whose scorn of honest labor was immensely unfavorable to their being legitimately filled, borrowed an old pistol one day, when poverty had driven him to an extremity, and took to the highway, determined to rob the first man he could most conveniently, who was likely to have a heavy purse.

A jolly old farmer came jogging along, and Pat put him down instantly as a party who possessed those requisites he so much stood in need of himself. Presenting the pistol, he ordered the agriculturalist to "stand and deliver."

The poor fellow forked over some fifty dollars; but finding Pat somewhat of a greenhorn, begged a five to take him home, a distance of about half a mile, by the way. The request was complied with, accompanied with the most patronizing air. Old Acres and Roods was a knowing one.—Eyeing the pistol, he asked Pat if he would sell it.

"Is it to sell the pistol? Sowl, an' it's that same thing I'll be afther doin.—What will ye be afther givin' for it?"

"I'll give you this five dollar bill for it."

"Done! an done's enough betwane two gintlemen. Down with the dust, an' here's the tool for yer."

The bargain was made by immediate transfer. The moment the farmer got the petronel, he ordered Pat to shell out; and pointing the pistol, threatened to blow his brains out if he refused.

Pat looked at him with a comical leer, and buttoning his breeches pockets, sung out:

"Blow away, ould boy! devil take the bit of powder's in it."

We believe the old man never told the last part of the story only once, and that was by the purest accident. Pat moved off, and "once away, forever away," has since been his motto.

People don't Die often There.—Bunkum, in the Old North State, is undoubtedly the healthiest spot on earth, and it was on that account that some "lower country gentlemen" were surprised one day to see a Bunkumite at work upon an ominous looking hole in the ground." Of course they inquired what he was about?

"Digging a grave, sir."

"Digging a grave! Why, I thought that people didn't die *often* up here—do they?"

"Oh, no, sir—*they never die but once!*"

They never asked that question "but once."

Just Now.—One of our Beacon street nabobs, receiving a visit from a country relative, endeavored to impress the worthy yeoman with a sense of his magnificence by exhibiting his house in detail. The bathing arrangements were particularly ... and ... commented upon, and after showing the last contrivance for Cochituate ... the patrician exultingly remarked—"You have no such admirable bathing conveniences in your house?" "No," was the quiet reply, "we ain't so dirty as to need 'em, cousin David."—*Lou. Sentinel.*

☞A wife, full of truth, innocence, and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

☞Love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

How Big Darkey Jake was Cured of Butting.

Some years since I was employed as warehouse clerk in a large shipping house in New Orleans, and while in that capacity, the following funny incidents occurred:

One day a vessel came in, consigned to the house, having on board a large lot of cheeses from New York. During the voyage some of them had become damaged by bilge water, (the ship having proved leaky,) consequently the owners refused to receive them; they were, therefore, sent to the consignees of the ship, to be stored until the case could be adjusted. I discovered a few days afterward, that as to perfume, they were decidedly too fragrant to remain in the ware-house in June, and reported the same to my employers, from whom I received orders to have them overhauled, and send all that were passable to Beard & Calhoun's auction mart, (then in Old Camp street Theatre,) to be disposed of for the benefit of the underwriters, and the rest to the swamp. I got a gang of black boys to work on them, and when they stirred 'em up—"Be the bones of Moll Kelly's quart mug! but the smell was illegant intirely." I kept a respectable distance, believe me, for *strong* nigger and *strong* cheese, on a hot June day, just bangs all common essences, including a certain *varmint* we read about. Presently the boys turned out an immense fellow about three feet six "across the stump," from which the box had rotted off; in the centre, a space of about ten inches was very much decayed and appeared to be about the consistency of mush, of a bluish tint, which was caused by the bilge water. The boys had just set it up on its edge on a bale of gunny bags, when I noticed over the way a big darkey (then on sale) from Charleston, S. C., who was notorious for his butting propensities, having given most of the niggers in the vicinity a taste of his quality in that line. I had seen him and another fellow the night previous, practicing; they would stand, one on each side of a hydrant some ten yards distant, and run at each other with their heads lowered, and clapping their hands on the hydrant, they would butt like veteran rams. A thought struck me that I might cure him of his bragging and butting, and have some sport also; so I told the boys to keep *dark*, and I called "Old Jake" over.

"They tell me you are a great fellow for butting, Jake?"

"I is some, Massa, das a fac—I done butt de wool 'tirely off ob old Pete's head las night, and Massa Nichols was gwine to gib me goss! I can jiss bang de head orf any nigger in dese parts, mysef—I kin!"

"Well, Jake, I've got a little job in that line for you when you haven't any thing else to do."

"I'se on han for all dem kin ob jobs, mysef—I is."

"Well, you see that large cheese back there?"

"I does dat! I does, mysef."

"Now, if you can butt a dent in it, you shall have it."

"Golly, Massa! you foolin' dis nigger!"

"No, I'm not, Jake—just try me."

"Wot? you gib me de hull ob dat cheese 'f I butt a dent in um?"

"Yes."

"I tell you now—I bust 'im wide open. I will, mysef. Jess stan' back dar, you Orleans niggers, and clear de track for Ole Souf Carlina, case I'se a comin, mysef—I is!"

And Old Jake started back some fifty feet, and went at it at a good quick run, and the next instant I heard a dull, heavy sound, a kind of *splush*, and Old Jake's head disappeared from sight, with the top just visible on the other side, as he arose with his new-fashioned necklace, the soft rotten cheese oozing down all around him as it settled down, so that just his eyes were visible.—From the centre of it Jake's voice was scarcely audible and half smothered, as he vainly tried to remove the immense cheese.

"Oooo! for de goodness! Eas—tuk um orf! Oooo! Lif um up! Oooo!"

Meanwhile I was nearly dead myself, having laid back on a cotton bale holding myself together to keep from bursting, while the boys stood round Old Jake, paying him off.

"O! how de nigger's breff smell! You doesn't clean your teeth, Ole Jake!"

"I say! you didn't make more dan four times dat ham, did you, old hoss?"

"Well you *is* a nasty nigger, das a fac!"

"Well, you is de *biggest kine* of Welsh Rabbit, you is!"

"What you git you har greese?" and thus the boys run Old Jake—now half smothered—until I took compassion on him, and told them to take it off. Jake didn't stay to claim his prize, but put out, growling—

"For de sake!—I done! get sole dat time! I'se a case ob Yaller feber—I is, mysef!"

Old Jake was never known to do any more butting in that vicinity after that.

☞The following instructions to unhappy swains, the victims of misplaced affection, strikes us favorably. Try 'em:

"When a girl refuses you, assume a philosophical air, and tell her you are glad of it; you only made the proposal to win two bottles of champagne and an oyster supper you had bet with a friend, who had thought you had not spunk to talk of matrimony to a termagant. That's one."

☞To Music we are indebted for one of the purest and most refined pleasures that the bounty of heaven has permitted to cheer the heart of man. As it softly steals upon our bosom, arrests our roving fancy, or in louder strains excites the soul to rage. Often, when wrapped in melancholy, the sweet voice of these charms away our cares, and restores our drooping spirits.

Origin of Coal.

The immense beds of bituminous coal found in the valley of the Ohio fill the mind with wonder. Age after age, successive growths of plants, springing up in the same region, were entombed beneath thick strata of shale, to the depth of more than 1,000 feet; while beneath the whole lay the bed of an ocean, floored with fossil salt. Indications of coal are found at intervals, across the great valley, from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains. It is found near the surface in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and without doubt, may be found beneath the extensive territory deposites which form the sub-stratum of the great prairies in the central and northern parts of the Western States. As low down as New Madrid, on the Mississippi, coal was thrown up from beneath the bed of the river, by the great earthquake of 1812—a sufficient proof of its continuation in the most depressed part of the great valley. That the coal is of vegetable origin, no one who has read much on the subject or personally examined the coal beds, will deny. Time was when it was considered a peculiar mineral product, formed in the same manner and at the same time, with the rocks that surround it. The product of its chemical analysis, being altogether vegetable, and the artificial formation of coal from wood by Sir James Hall, have silenced all doubts on the subject. The only mystery now is, how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated and grown on the spot where they were buried. That they grew in general on the surface now occupied by the coal appears certain from the perfect state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water and especially from any distance, it is hardly possible that they should not have received more damage.—The climate at that period must have been more humid than at present, as many of the plants are of those families which now grow only in tropical climates, and as the laws of nature never change, this may be deemed a correct inference.—*Silliman's Journal.*

☞There is a good story told of a certain Judge who once decided a point of law, while upon the bench, in opposition to the opinion of an insignificant pettifogger who was conducting the suit on trial; whereupon the lawyer took occasion to indulge in a lengthy strain of ridicule and low sarcasm at the Judge's expense, and without receiving any rebuke from its subject. After the adjournment of the Court, and while in the presence of the pettifogger and others, a friend of the Judge asked him why he had not ordered the insolent upstart into custody for contempt of Court. "My friends," said his Honor, "when I was a boy, and lived with my father down in Maine, we had a little, mean, worthless puppy; and every night that puppy would go out and bark at the moon for hours together!"

The audience waited a moment for the Judge to go on, when the lawyer ventured to ask—

"Well, what of it: what happened?

"Oh nothing," said his Honor, "nothing whatever; the moon kept right on; just as if nothing had happened!"

Courtship of a Bashful Clergyman.

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well-known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, it need only be stated that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half had passed away, and the reverend gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable. A step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed.

"Janet," said he, as they sat in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now for six years an' mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might take one, my bonnie girl?"

"Just as you like, John; only be becoming and proper wi' it."

"Surely, Jennet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked, the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed:

"Oh, woman! but it is gude. We'll return thanks."

Six months made the pious couple man and wife; and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

☞"Bob, where is the State of Matrimony?"

"It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks, and staying out o'nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry, till you pass the tropics of house-keeping, when squally weather commonly sets in with sufficient power to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against!"

Draining Flower Pots.—Of all circumstances connected with the culture of flowering plants in pots none is more important and less regarded than draining; that is, putting a stratum of broken pots, broken tiles or bricks, of a soft quality, in the bottom of the pots, underneath the soil and roots of the plants, potsherds should be broken down till the largest does not exceed the size of a small bean—the powder occupying the topmost part. As a general rule, every pot should have nearly one-fourth of its depth occupied by this material.

MYSTERIES OF MESMERISM.

A SCENE AT A SOCIAL PARTY.

A merry party was assembled in the parlor of a good friend of ours, not long since, a merry time had the guests, if we may judge from the continual excitement which was kept up by the principal spirits of the occasion. Many a good joke was perpetrated, and many a *bad* one was enjoyed at the expense of some one present.

Among the fairer portion of the guests was one Miss Sarah H——, who is beloved and admired by all for her accomplishments and natural kindness of heart, while she is dreaded for her keen satire, and her aptness at the execution of cruel and practical jokes.

Miss H—— had reigned supreme during the evening, and nearly every guest present had suffered from her wit. Among those whom she had treated in the most cruel manner, was Charley E——, who was not bad at such innocent amusements himself, and who resolved to pay Miss Sarah in her own coin.

The conversation turned upon mesmerism. Charley said he put to sleep any quantity of pretty young ladies, and strong minded gentlemen, in his day, and facetiously remarked that he flattered himself on being as good at it as Parson F——.

"With a pair of plates," said Charley, "I can accomplish as much in the putting-to-sleep line, as the Parson can with one of his dullest sermons.

"Nonsense!" cried Miss H——.

"Nonsense!" echoed Charley, assuming a sudden earnestness; "perhaps you think I can't put *you* to sleep."

"Perhaps I do!" laughed Miss H——.

"I think I could convince you in a few minutes."

"That you could put me to sleep?"

"Yes," exclaimed Charley, with admirable enthusiasm. "And if you will let me try, I pledge myself to accomplish the task, or to furnish the oysters for the company."

"The oysters?" cried Miss H——. "I take you at your offer!"

"And you will give me a fair trial?"

"Yes."

"Agreed, then."

And Charley, to the delight of the whole company, who were fond of fun and oysters, commenced making preparations for the apparently hard task of putting the bright eyes of the wide-awake Miss H—— in a mesmeric sleep.

Charley said that he operated with plates. He also remarked that some plates were better than others, and Charley must go with Mrs. S——, the lady of the house, to her pantry, to make a choice of such specimens of crockery as would best suit his purpose.

Charley was occupied some time in making his selection of plates, and the company, whose appetite for fun and oysters was becoming more acute, began to grow impatient.

At length, however, Charley re-appeared with a very sober face, and said in a serious tone—

"I couldn't find any plates to suit me exactly, but I mean to have a trial at any rate. The best I could find were some dirty ones, piled away in one corner, which Mrs. S—— is washing for the purpose. While she is producing them, we may as well make a choice of a good position, Miss H——."

"Sir?" said Miss H——, pertly.

"You can hold your countenance, I believe."

"I rather think I can."

"Well you *must*, or I cannot put you to sleep. If you laugh, the charm is broken. The company may laugh at the oddity of my motions, and I presume they will, but you must not, for if you do, I shall be under no obligations to produce the oysters."

Miss H——, thinking the whole trick consisted in this, and supposing Charley felt sure of making her laugh by the ludicrousness of the scene, readily entered into the arrangement.

Charley then placed two chairs facing each other, directly in the centre of the room, took his seat in one of them, and requested Miss H—— to occupy the other.

"According to my improved method of mesmerising," said Charley, with imperturbable gravity, "you will be required to look me intently in the eye, and to imitate my motions invariably."

"Yes sir," said Miss H——.

Charley then took hold of her wrists, and looked her in the eye, while the ladies and gentlemen present gathered about them eager for the fun.

"The plates!" echoed Miss H—— with equal gravity.

Mrs. S—— came forward with a pair of the required articles. Charley took one and held it on his hands in his lap. Miss H—— made a similar use of the other, still looking Charley in the eye.

After a pause, Charley withdrew his right hand from beneath the plate, and with a slow mystical motion, passed his fingers across his face.

Miss H—— gravely imitated the movement. As she drew her delicate fingers from her brow to her chin, a yell of laughter burst from the spectators. Without smiling, Charley replaced his right hand under the plate and rubbed the left over his face. Miss H—— as gravely followed his example, and another burst of laughter followed. Charley then turned the plate around in his hands, and with his fingers made passes across his brow, cheeks and chin, and ... about his eyes, and all sorts of imaginary grotesque figures on his cheeks, changing his hands occasionally, as if to invest the ceremony with additional mystery. Miss H—— imitated him with scrupulous exactitude and imperturbable gravity, while the mirth of the spectators became more and more excited, and it seemed that some of them would die with laughter. Some rolled upon the sofas, some hung powerless over the chairs, almost dead with mirth, and others fell upon the floor and held their sides.

Charley continued to make the mysterious passes across his face, and Miss H—— to imitate his movements, until the mirth rose to such a pitch that the poor girl began to suspect that it was occasioned by something besides the mere oddity of Charley's motions. She grew uneasy. She feared some trick played upon herself. The mirth increased. She could endure it no longer. She resolved to forfeit the oysters. Amid roars of laughter from the spectators she cried out—

"There! I've withstood this long enough! Now I'm going to know what there is to laugh at."

"Look in the glass! Look in the glass!" cried the mirth-suffocated spectators.

Miss H—— was before the mirror in a moment. A cry of despair and shame burst from her lips. Her face! her pretty, bewitching face! it was covered with black streaks of every imaginative character.—Over her nose, around her eyes, across her forehead, up and down, diagonally and crosswise, on every portion of her face, were the marks of her own fingers, just as she had touched them on her delicate skin. The bottom of *her* plate had been smoked!

While Miss H—— covering her features with her handkerchief, retreated to another room, and while the company was near giving up the ghost in a perfect ecstacy of laughter, Charley said without a smile—

"I won this time, but I think I can afford the oysters at any rate."

The oysters were brought in at Charley's expense. Charley said he could not think of tasting his until Miss H—— re-appeared, and sent a committee of the girls to bring her in. These reported that the fair victim had not yet succeeded in getting the smoke off her face, upon which Charley bade them return and bring her in at any rate.

In a few minutes the committee once more returned, accompanied by Miss H——. The smoke still showed itself upon her face in spots, and her eyes glistened with tears; but she advanced with admirable frankness and a cheerful smile, and taking Charley by the hand acknowledged the fairness of the joke, and complimented his ingenuity and skill.

The merry company then sat down to the oysters, which none enjoyed with a keener relish than she who had contributed so much to the amusement of the guests that night.

Representative Government.—Dr. Cooper of South Carolina, was one of the best-natured old gentlemen that ever lectured to mischievous boys. On one occasion, when he entered the lecture room, he found the class all seated with unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischief, it was evident, was the course, and it was apparent that they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old doctor waddled along up to the professor's chair, for there sat an old he-goat, bolt upright, lashed in the chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for, instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked—

"Aha! young gentlemen! quite republican, I see, in your tendencies—fond of a representative government—elevated one of your own number to the chair, hey! Well, well, it is all right. I dare say the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you. You may listen to his lecture to-day. Good-bye! Don't feel sheepish about it!"

And away he went, without leaving a single smile behind him.

Too Smart to Live Long.—A teacher in one of our Sunday Schools was lecturing to a class of little girls on the influence of pious example in the formation of youthful character. "Ah, Miss Caroline," said he to one of the class, "what would you have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, sir," answered Miss Caroline, "I would have been an orphan."

Mind Your Dots.—A Kentucky member of Congress wrote to his wife on his arrival at Washington city, that he had "formed a connection with a very agreeable *Mess*, and expected to spend the winter very pleasantly." Unfortunately to the surprise and mortification of the good lady to whom he was writing, he inadvertently dotted the e in the word *Mess.*

Wrinkles.—Young women; would you have wrinkles on your face? "Not for the world," you reply. Then cease fretting and murmuring and repining. Rise at early dawn, take the broom, sweep the floor, make the beds, and get breakfast yourself. Such employments, with a cheerful heart, will keep you from growing prematurely old and having your face lined with wrinkles and scowls.

Paste that is Paste.—Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water: when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream; then strew into it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

Origin of the term "Spinster."—Among our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of beds, bed and table linen.—From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings.

☞Out of a hundred persons who pass you on their way to the city, you may be sure that ninety are going in search of money, and that eighty of them will not get a farthing.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 13th, 1850.

The Tariff of 1846.

It is stated as a fact in some papers that we see, that the revenue of the U. States Government for the present fiscal year, will reach *Forty-three Millions of Dollars*, or Twelve Millions more than the Secretary of the Treasury supposed it would be; and upon the foundation of that statement, the Opposition journals, in a tone of exultation, exclaim, "so much for the *British* Tariff of 1846!" We join in the exclamation, though in a very different spirit. What does such an immense amount of revenue derived from duties on imports of foreign goods and wares prove? Simply, as we understand it, that our manufacturing establishments at home and our Domestic Industry are giving way before the vast preponderance of advantages conferred by the *British* Tariff of 1846" upon foreign manufactures and labor over our own, and that our country is rapidly running into debt to the capitalists and money-lenders of Europe.

As to the first branch of the proposition, the condition of the Iron and Coal business in Pennsylvania furnishes sufficient evidence. We have in former numbers laid instances on this subject before our readers. The facts are beyond dispute. We observe in the Baltimore American of Wednesday last, a statement of the number of Furnaces which have been put out of blast in that State, amounting to some fifteen or more, because, under the present policy of the Government, to keep them in operation would entail inevitable destruction upon the proprietors, and all the capital invested in them must now lie idle and unproductive. From the same paper we copied a statement last week which gave the information that all or nearly all the manufacturers of brown cottons in the vicinity of that city have come to the determination either of stopping their mills or working "half time" after the 10th inst. So too, at Lowell, Mass., we learn from the communication of "An Operative" in the N. Y. Tribune, that

"The directors of the Suffolk Cotton Mills in this city, have decided to stop making cloth at the present ruinous prices, and have to-day given notice to the 500 persons employed by the Company, that the services of one-half their number must be forthwith dispensed with. It is stated, on good authority, that a similar disposition will be made of those employed by the "Boott," "Tremont," and "Massachusetts" Cotton Mills, which Corporations employ 3,200 persons, and represent a capital of $3,500,000.

"The Boott Company manufactures about $60,000 worth of goods per month, and their sales for some months past have averaged about $12,000 per month. This is doubtless true of the other mills, especially where fine goods only are made; and of course they must speedily partially or wholly close also. A part of the goods which have been sold have brought prices below cost; a late shipment of goods to Canton, for instance, brought them sixteen cents per yard, which price will not pay the cost of manufacture at the present rates for cotton.—The announcement of this state of things has caused no little excitement among our business community. Business has been very much depressed for the past two years. Several important failures have taken place recently, and more must inevitably follow unless a change takes place soon, of which there seems no prospect whatever."

It must be evident to all what a disastrous effect such a state of things must produce, not alone on the owners of the mills, but the large number of workers who are thrown out of steady and profitable employment in the Factories, and compelled to seek employment in other departments of labor, in competition with those already engaged, or to emigrate to the Western States and California, by the expenditure of their savings in the mills. We may well exclaim: "*So much for the BRITISH Tariff of 1846!*"

Nor is it less easy to demonstrate the operation of that measure in involving the country in debt to foreigners. The following statement, which we cut from one of the Locofoco neutrals, clearly exhibits the process:—

"The whole amount of U. States stocks transferred to foreign account from the commencement of the present year to April 26th, is $3,118,002. The amount last week transferred was nearly double that of the preceding week, which was nearly $100,000 greater than in any previous six days.—Now, it may be said, what if they do gain possession of our stocks in Europe, we get their money in exchange, and its interest is worth as much to us as the evidences of our indebtedness are to them. But stop—we *don't* get their money. They pay for our stocks in the British Iron, Cotton and Woollen Goods, Coal, &c., &c., the duties on which go to make up this boasted revenue of Forty-three Millions to the Government. We *consume* these foreign wares and goods, like thoughtless spendthrifts, but the certificates of stock remain uncancelled in the hands of our European creditors, and our property mortgaged for the final redemption of the principal. So much more for the *British* Tariff of 1846!—*York Republican.*

The Iron Interest.

We copied last week an article from the Philadelphia Daily News, going to prove by stubborn facts the ruinous condition to which our iron interest has been reduced under the baleful operation of the locofoco Tariff of 1846. Similar articles continue to reach us in papers from various sections of the State. If the present state of things lasts much longer, Iron will cease to be manufactured in Pennsylvania. Nor should we overlook the magnitude of the interests involved. In 1846, under the healthy condition of affairs resulting from the operations of the Whig tariff of 1842, and before the evils of the law of 1846 were fully felt, 308,086 tons of Iron were produced in Pennsylvania by 510 furnaces,—about fifty per cent. more than the whole produce of Great Britain forty years before. The production in this State had nearly doubled in four years, and the value of Iron produced in this State in 1846 was estimated at $23,923,640—fully equal to the annual produce of the Gold and Silver mines of Mexico, when they were most productive, and twice as great as the value of the present produce of those mines; nearly double the annual produce of the world-renowned gold mines and washings of California. The benefits of this large manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania were incalculable not only to the Iron master, but to the Farmer, merchant, laborer, and the whole people of the State. But this great interest now lies prostrate under the effects of the British Locofoco Tariff of 1846. Half our furnaces are out of blast and many more must shortly cease operation. The farmer at home and valuable home market, a market to each he realizes city prices at his very door; the merchant is bereft of a good trade, the mechanic and laborer are without employment. Is there no remedy for this state of things? We fear not—at least not until our great Commonwealth shall cease to be the passive victim of selfish politicians of northern men with southern principles—of locofoco free-traders. Not until the whole people of this State shall with one accord unite in defence and protection of her great interests, will those interests be adequately cared for by the General Government. The present National Administration—the President in his message and the Secretary of the Treasury in his report,)—has done its duty and manfully stood by us; but their efforts are counteracted by the course of our locofoco legislature at Harrisburg, locofoco editors throughout the State with but few exceptions, and locofocos whom we have sent to Congress only to preach free-trade and laud the Tariff of 1846!

The remarks which we have made in reference to the Iron interests of Pennsylvania, are alike applicable to her coal interests, now greatly depressed. The remedy for both evils is with the People.—*Tribune.*

The Catastrophe at Angiers, France.

The following details of the catastrophe are given in the Journal de Maine et Loire of the 10th:

"A frightful accident has just occurred here. At 11 o'clock this morning a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension bridge of the Basse Maine, without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the West and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3d battalion of the 11th light infantry appeared on the other side.

Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break into sections, as is usually done, but the rain falling heavily at the time, the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band were off the bridge, when the cast-iron columns of the right bank suddenly gave way, crushing beneath them the rear of the 4th company, which, with the flank company, had not entered on the bridge. To describe the frightful spectacle is impossible; the scene at the bridge of Bouessina can alone give an idea of it.

The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be got at were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river, and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were immediately got out.

If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would in all probability have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Masses of men might be seen clinging to each other, the waves every moment washing away some of them, until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of, were launched to enable the men to keep themselves afloat until further assistance could arrive. Ten o'clock.—The roster roll has just been called over. Of the 1st, 2d and 3d companies there only remain 14, 16, and 19 men respectively.

The number deficient amounts to 219, to which must be added 33 dead, and 30 wounded in the hospital, making the total loss to the battalion 282. There is reason, however, to hope that there may be yet some in private houses who may not be included in the number of those whose fate has been known. Noon.—Since this morning 70 bodies have been picked up, among whom are a captain, a lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants.

The body of the *pistolbearer* was also picked up, having the standard firmly clutched in his hand. One soldier had a musket which had run through his body. Another soldier was found completely pierced through with a musket, and many of the barrels of the guns were bent double.

Two o'clock. The number of bodies picked up to this time amounts to 123. It appears that some people belonging to the town were walking on the bridge at the time of the accident, for among the bodies found are those of a servant and two children.—The bodies of two of the *employés* of the *octroi* have also been found.

Colonization in Africa.

The project of carrying on an extended system of colonization on the West Coast of Africa, by obtaining if possible the co-operation of the Government, so that some three or four steamers may be kept employed between the United States and Africa, has been noticed pretty generally in the newspapers, and seems to meet with public approval.

The position which the Liberian settlements have attained in Africa gives warrant for highly favorable expectations respecting the ultimate destiny of those colonies and of others that may be planted in that quarter. Three hundred miles of coast already secured in Liberian possession and reserved from the visitations of slave traders, may become extended North and South so that in due time the whole shore of Western Africa may be guarded and protected.

"It does seem to us," says the New York Tribune, "that this idea of colonizing the Slave-coast of Africa, so as utterly and forever to root out the infernal Slave-Trade, is a work to which the Black Race among us are called, and which it is cowardice, is baseness on their part to shrink from. The West Coast of Africa, though fertile and genial to Blacks, is pestilential and deadly to Whites. Land ready for tillage can be had there at Indian prices, whereupon subsistence can be won by less labor than is required in this country. It is abundantly proved that the slave trade can never be extirpated by cruisers; it must be stopped by the civilization of the country. The shores of England were once Slave-Coasts,—and might be again if the people should relapse into the barbarism of two thousand years ago. The possession of the African Slave-Coast by emigrants from industrious climes would free it from the Slave-Traders' incursions, as thoroughly as the Coasts of Norfolk and Yorkshire now are. And nothing else, we apprehend, ever will."

The *Cincinnati Commercial* says that of late, in that city, some of the most prominent restaurants have been in the habit of hiring respectable musicians, and giving free concerts every evening, in order to draw custom to their bars. The lowest dangerous in the most obscure places which have as yet, have followed suit, engaging the organ grinders and nuisances

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 13th, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

☞ We have for sale at this office, a Smith Press, on which the "Sentinel" was printed before its enlargement. It is in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap for *Cash*.—The platen is 24 by 30.

Borough Officers.

At the charter election in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday last, the following persons were elected:

Burgess—John Culp.

Council—Dr. D. Horner, Samuel M. Creary, John Scott, Marcus Samson, Henry Saltzgiver.

School Directors—James G. Reed, Alexander Cobean.

Street and Road Commissioners—Geo. C. Strickhouser, Peter Rodgers.

☞ They are all Whigs, except the last individual.

Late State Treasurer.

On Tuesday last, the Special Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives of this State to investigate the charges against Gideon J. Ball, late State Treasurer, reported at length. The report exonerates that gentleman from any culpability in the discharge of his duties.

New State Treasurer.

Henry Bickell, the newly chosen Treasurer of this State, entered upon the discharge of his duties, at Harrisburg, on Monday last. Asa Dimock, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk, and H. McLaughlin, Esq., of Westmoreland, Assistant Clerk.

We Suspected it!

On Monday last, a resolution passed the Senate of this State, 21 to 10, increasing their pay from $1.50 to $3. Our representative, Mr. SADLER, voted against it.

☞ It also passed the House on Tuesday without a division.

☞ A most violent and terrific storm visited the neighborhood of Middleburg, in Carroll county, yesterday afternoon week, which tore down and unroofed several buildings, and done a great deal of damage. No less than 25 apple trees in one orchard were torn up by the roots. The roof of a blacksmith shop was carried a quarter of a mile!

☞ Anthony W. Olwine, Esq., the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, died on Monday last.

☞ Counterfeit $10 notes on the Doylestown Bank are in circulation. They are badly executed, and bear no resemblance to the genuine original. They are probably altered from some broken Bank.

☞ John T. Humphreys and John Allen, who went to California last spring with the Charlestown Mining Company, have returned. They are in good health, but their success at the mines was not of the most flattering character.

☞ The fine dwelling-house of William B. Willis, on the Shenandoah river, four miles east of Charlestown, Va. was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. Loss about $3,000. His mill did not take fire, the wind blowing strong in an opposite direction.

Hon. James M. Power.

We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. Power—the former Canal Commissioner of this State—is now lying dangerously ill at Louisville, Kentucky. For many months past Mr. Power has been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, to relieve which he visited the West Indies, and, since his return, has been residing in the South. His symptoms have been gradually growing worse, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained for the result.

Steamboat Disaster—Great Loss of Life.

On Monday night last, the British steamers Despatch and Commerce came in collision on the Canada side of Lake Erie, and the latter immediately sunk in 8 fathoms water. She was transporting a portion of the 23d regiment of British troops. Before assistance could be rendered, *twenty four* of them were drowned, also one officer and eleven passengers—*thirty-six* in all!—The scene is described as appalling.

Graham's Magazine.

We have received, already, the June number of Graham. It is a most beautiful number, and has several elegantly executed engravings. Graham has also sent us, in advance, a proof impression of the magnificent portrait of the celebrated Jenny Lind, which is to appear in the July number. It is a beautiful specimen of artistic skill. The July number commences a new volume, which is promised to be of unrivalled excellence, both as to engravings and to matter. Graham holds a high rank among the periodicals of the day, and well graces the parlor table. To those who forward his $3, he will send the work for a year, and also a splendid new premium plate, called "The First Prayer," or Butler's magnificent print of "Christ blessing little children."—Address Geo. R. Graham, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Home Journal.

This valuable paper, edited by Morris and Willis, New York, is, we are pleased to learn, increasing in popularity. The editors contemplate the publication of a new series on the first of July next, so as to enable them to supply new subscribers from that date.

Model American Courier.

This widely circulating Journal appears to be still in the high road of prosperity. Next week will close Mr. Henry's interesting story of "Linda," when another will be commenced, entitled "Norval Hastings, or the Frigate in the Offing," a Nautical Tale of the War of 1812. The terms are $2 per year, and a considerable deduction made to clubs. *Address* Nathan C. Mahony, 113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Nartvin's Magazine for June*, is on our table. It has 12 engravings, some of which are splendidly executed, and 25 original contributions. This daily monthly is published at Wm. Penn Hall, Pa., by the Quaker [illegible]

The Legislature.

We have accounts from Harrisburg up to Friday. Committees of Conference had been appointed by both branches upon the Apportionment and Appropriation bills.—These Committees reported bills; but no final action had been taken upon them by both branches. It was thought probable that the Legislature would be able to agree upon these troublesome matters on Saturday, and adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

Militia Fines Refunded.

In the Appropriation bill when before the Senate, a section was introduced by Mr. SAUDER, and passed, authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to Adams county, the amount of Militia Fines paid into the State Treasury last year by our County. It was concurred in by the House. The fines amount to about $800. This is something towards the prison.

☞ We fully endorse the following sentiments of the Chambersburg "Repository and Whig":

Auditor General.

Our esteemed contemporary of the York Republican, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., has been designated by a portion of the Whig press, as a suitable candidate for the office of Auditor General, to be nominated at the meeting of the next Whig State Convention. The name of the gentleman is probably not mentioned with his concurrence or approbation; but in advance of a knowledge of either this fact or the reverse, we hesitate not to say that there is no Whig in Pennsylvania for whom we would more cordially exert our humble abilities to the utmost. As an elegant, polished and forcible writer for the Press, he has scarcely a superior in the State, while his legal acquirements qualify him eminently for the office for which he is named. In addition to this, he is not one of your sunshine patriots—and merely a "campaign editor," who labors for his principles a few weeks in advance of an election and then sinks into hopeless lethargy—but an earnest, steady, faithful Whig, who writes year in and year out for the advancement of his cause. Commend us to such a man, always.

☞ The vote in the State of Maryland on Wednesday last, on the Reform question, has gone very largely in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Indeed the opposition to it has been but trifling, so far as we have yet seen. In the city of Baltimore, the vote was—for Reform, 8,069—against it, 367—majority 7,702.

☞ The Ohio Constitutional Convention assembled at Columbus on Monday last. The majority is democratic, but a large portion of the members are conservative. The two most exciting topics will be the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes, and the regulation, or entire suppression, of banks in the State.

☞ The *Odd Fellows* had quite an imposing procession at York, on Friday, on the occasion of dedicating their new Hall. It was nearly a mile in length, and is said to have been a beautiful affair. The address was delivered by Dr. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania Medical College, who is Grand Master of the State.

☞ The cholera is raging dreadfully at Havana. The deaths were from 60 to 80 per day. The castles have been abandoned, and all the gates of the city but two have been closed. It was also raging at San Antonio.

☞ There was quite a riot at the Tabernacle in New York on Tuesday. The abolitionists were holding their meeting; and Garrison was belching forth his blasphemies and infidel rhapsodies, and also abusing the President in a vulgar manner, when he was interrupted by Capt. Rynders of the Empire club, and some of his bullies, and a scene of great disorder and excitement ensued, which was finally checked by a strong body of police, who closed the door. It is high time that respectable anti-slavery men should cease to have any action in common with such a bold and reckless infidel as Garrison.

Robbery in Bedford County.

We learn that on Thursday of last week, Mr. Henry Whitehall, a resident of Bedford County, while on his way to Morrison's Cove, and when within a short distance of Hopewell Iron Works, was attacked by three men painted black, one of whom discharged a pistol at him, the ball passing through his vest and slightly wounding his breast—another dragged him from his horse, knocked him down and stabbed him in the thigh, whilst the third took his pocket book containing $300 on the York Bank and various valuable drafts. He was then left, and with great difficulty made his way to the Iron works, where his wounds were dressed.—*Pa.*

The Pope at Rome.

A letter to the London News says:

His Holiness formally entered the imperial city, from which he was so long an exile, on the 12th of April last. He was attended by all the French troops, Cardinals, Ministers of State, &c., and the crowds that lined the way by which the cortege were the densest, amounting to 100,000 persons. He was received with loud acclamations of the people. On the road they were so enthusiastic that at one place they lay on the ground, in order that the Pope might make a passage over their bodies, and it was with difficulty that they were induced to desist from their prostration. And yet these are the people who a year ago drove out the Pope and created the long live Mazzini!

A Hit!—The Washington *Republic* says:—Now that Congress are in the way of [illegible] upon the fraud that was perpetrated upon the people of Pennsylvania by the party who fought under the banner of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842," and then crushed the labor of the Keystone State by the Tariff of 1846.

A Public and Four Children Drowned.—On Saturday week, while Mr. Leonard [illegible] the Bogging Factory [illegible] the shed single [illegible] on the shore, the current running high and [illegible] father, two sons, and two daughters. The wife and mother, and some four children [illegible] The only surviving member of the family is one child.

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

The Census Bill.

The bill providing for taking the Census of the United States, fixing the number of representatives, and providing for their future apportionment among the several States, passed the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday, 109 to 61. The number of representatives is fixed at 283.

The Great Freshet at the East.

By the recent great freshet at Fitchburg, Mass., *twenty-six* mills and factories of various kinds, have been either entirely swept away, or damaged to a considerable extent. The amount of other property destroyed along the river and streams is also very great. The reservoir dam in the north part of Ashburnham, which gave way, let down the vast body of water with such force that it swept away nearly every dam on the stream from that place to Fitchburg. The total loss by the freshet is estimated at $200,000.

☞ The family of Mr. A. B. Warden, of Philadelphia, were most singularly poisoned on Thursday last. It appears that a domestic in the house purchased a few pounds of cheese from a grocery store, a portion of which was placed upon the tea table. The family, comprising Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and two children, with a Mrs. Moore and her two little ones, partook freely of the article. In a short time afterwards, nearly the whole family were attacked with very severe vomiting and on calling in a physician they were relieved with difficulty. The cheese was analyzed, and large quantities of some description of poison were found therein.—The supposition is, that it was placed there with the view to give the cheese a rich yellow color.

☞ A considerable number of sickness is at present prevailing on board the steamers on the Western rivers. The Hiram Powers, at Louisville from New Orleans, had eight or ten cases of sickness and one death on board. The Bostona, at the same place, had two deaths, and some half dozen cases resembling cholera. The latter boat reports that when she left New Orleans the steamer St. Louis was there, having on board 600 emigrant passengers for St. Louis. There was much sickness among them, and forty cases of cholera were reported, most of which were likely to prove fatal.

☞ The steamer Mustang, which was lying at the levee at St. Louis, was burnt to the water's edge on Tuesday morning last.

☞ The cholera has again appeared in St. Louis. On Tuesday there were two cases, and the quarantine regulations have again been established.

☞ A female in male attire, joined a California company, and went aboard the steamer Jewess, at Cincinnati, with the company. She was not detected until almost ready to start, when she was discovered, and proved to be the wife of one of the company. She had expostulated with her husband against going, but by being determined, she resolved to accompany him and share his fortunes.

☞ It is estimated that ten thousand houses will be built in San Francisco during the next year. Mr. King thinks in three years the city will contain 50,000 houses, which will give a population of between 200,000 and 300,000. A very respectable sized town to grow up in three years.

Enterprise.—A small schooner, of five and a half tons burthen, called the Enterprize, arrived at Havana some time during the last month, from *Iowa*, bound to San Francisco. She was built at Mineral Point, Iowa, by Benj. Butler, and conveyed on wagons forty miles, to Ferry River. After being rigged at Galena, she descended the Mississippi, cleared from New Orleans, and is now on her voyage to the river San Juan, where her owner intends to ascend Lakes Nicaragua and Leon, thence drag her across the Portage, fifteen miles, launch her in the Pacific, and proceed to California.

☞ DANIEL KAUFFELT, Jr., of Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., but recently of Baltimore, accidentally fell overboard from the steamer Princeton, when about two miles from St. Charles, on the Missouri river, and although an expert swimmer, the coldness of the water and the weight of his clothes caused him to sink before the yawl, which was immediately lowered, could reach him. He was on his way to California, across the Plains. He was 26 years of age.

Awful Tragedy.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette gives an account of the murder, on the 2d inst., of his wife, by Captain John Windsor, at Middleford, Sussex county, Del. He deliberately shot her with a horse pistol, and then himself took laudanum, which, only vomiting him, he attempted also to shoot himself, but was prevented.—The cause of the act was jealousy (said to groundless) of Alexander Osborne, whom he also had declared his intention to kill.—Windsor is about seventy years of age, and had recently married a young wife, not more above twenty five. The murderer was arrested.

Horrible Suffering on the Plains.—The Joliet, Ill. Signal, says, that from a letter recently received in that town, it drains six persons from that place were recently lost upon the plains. Four of the lost company died, but the names of the unfortunate men who fell victims to starvation, are not given. The company, it seems, left Salt Lake for California, but lost their way and wandered [illegible] Ward. After wandering around for weeks, they struck the Pacific ocean 100 miles south of San Francisco. The following is an extract of the letter:

"We have had a severe time of it. Four or five times we were lost in the wilderness, wandering around and trying to find our way out. We passed over roads where no white man had ever been before. We lost all we had—wagons, goods, [illegible] we had to live on grass and roots. We killed them and eat them, intestines and all. Four of our company starved to death. We were six days without water. You can not think how much we suffered."

The Compromise Plan of the Committee of Thirteen.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clay read the report of the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an abstract:

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States; but the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2nd. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the Committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass for her admission into the Union as a State. But the Committee also think it quite necessary that Territorial Governments should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They were unfit, at present, for State Governments, and the Committee recommend that the admission of California, and the bill providing Territorial Governments, be incorporated in one measure, and passed together as one measure. They also recommend that the bills be passed without the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territories, a mere abstraction.

3d. The Committee report as an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision declaring the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows: The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte—thence the line shall run due north along the one hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico—this line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed Territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas three millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at the end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

4th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves. It provides that every master, before he goes into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the ownership of his property, and a description of his slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, upon presenting them to any officer the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the State from which he has escaped.

5th. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

6th. The majority of the Committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

The report is very voluminous, and occupied more than an hour in the reading.

After some discussion the Report and bills were ordered to be printed.

Lighting for the Set.—The case of Mr Archer Brackney, one of the passengers on board the steamer Wayne, at the time of the explosion, is of thrilling interest. He was on his way from Lafayette, to Philadelphia, with the remains of his wife and child, recently deceased. Both of the corpses were inclosed in one box. When the explosion took place he succeeded in dragging his two living children from their rooms, and with them plunged into the water. After swimming around for a short time he came in contact with the box that contained his wife and child. Upon this he succeeded for some time in keeping himself and children from drowning, although every wave would roll his frail support and plunge them in the water, until at last his little boy, two years old, was drowned in his arms. After becoming satisfied that his boy was dead, he reluctantly parted with the body, and turned his attention to the rescue of the remaining child, who was clinging around his neck, crying, "Papa, we shall drown!" He nearly succeeded in gaining the floating part of the wreck, with his little daughter, and both were saved.

The Californian Arrivals, Gold and Passengers.—The following is the number of passengers, and the amount of gold brought by the three Steamers that arrived at New York on Tuesday from Chagres, and by the Alabama arrived at New Orleans:

	Passengers.	Gold and Specie.
Empire City,	95	$[illegible]
Georgia,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee,	82	1,[illegible]
Alabama,	[illegible]	275,000
	[illegible]	$[illegible]

The passengers also bring in their trunks and packages, and to an estimated amount of gold, making by the four arrivals a grand total of about $[illegible]

☞ The contemplated Cuba Invasion has again proved a total failure. The Lousville Courier says, that the volunteers from that quarter have returned disgusted, after losing their money. They are very indignant against General Lopez for holding out false promises to them. The New Orleans Bulletin says, that the influential and wealthy people at first connected with the enterprise, have withdrawn from it, and now denounce it. The Madrid Heraldo semi-officially denies that Spain or the Queen [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

Sugar.—Late advices received from Mr. Lessard, at Nimirand, state that in a part of the country not far distant from that country [illegible] of the monarch of Ashanti has [illegible] among other things [illegible]

The Slavery Question.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday last, Mr. WINTHROP, of Mass., who was entitled to the floor, spoke an hour on the question now agitating the country. Although he felt an intense anxiety that the country should be restored to its usual harmony and fraternal feeling, and was willing to do any thing consistent with his principles for the purpose, yet he was not willing to accomplish it by the sacrifice of his cherished principles. He could not do that for the sake of harmony. He said that he had no new plan of compromise to present. He did not, therefore, come forward as a pacificator. He explained the grounds on which he proposed the anti-slavery compromise on the Oregon bill. It was introduced, he said, for the purpose of defeating the Oregon bill, by an union of the Southern democracy with the conservative Whigs of the North. But his purpose failed. There were just four of the Southern Democrats, who voted against the bill. But if, by any act of his, slavery had been forever excluded from that country, he should feel that his ten years service in the councils of the country had not been without good results. He referred to his opinions, as heretofore expressed, against the acquisition of new territory, and especially against the acquisition of any more slave territory, and said that his opinions, in those regards, had not changed.

He said the South, instead of denouncing the North for aggressions, should turn some of that denunciation upon herself for originating and supporting that course of policy—the acquisition of new territory—which has brought about the sectional agitation, and which they must have known would be the case. He said, in passing any law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, he could not support any bill that destroyed the right of trial by jury.

In regard to California, he said he protested against the rejection of her constitution on account of its fraternity. He was opposed, also, to the introduction of slavery into free territory, under the idea of preserving an equilibrium between the free and slave States. He was in favor of the admission of California as a separate, distinct and independent measure; and was opposed to her admission as a compromise measure.

It was not just to California to mix her rights up with any other question. He deemed it to be unjust to the Northern members for the South to insist upon placing California in such a position that they of the North could not vote for admission, unless they took obnoxious measures with it. He thought it would be just as magnanimous for the South, if the Northern members were to engraft the Wilmot Proviso upon the California bill, and then force them either to vote for the proviso or against the admission of that State into the Union.

He concluded, by expressing himself in favor of the policy of the President in regard to the territory. He said that plan was wise and patriotic; and whether it succeeded or not he would receive the praise of it. Although he was in favor of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, yet he would not insist upon ingrafting it upon a territorial bill, if such act would risk the existence of the Union. He would not do it even, if it would have the effect only of planting a sting in the breasts of his Southern friends.

The Morals of our Legislature.—"Ion," the able correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, occasionally gives us some rich events, which meet the public eye through no other source. In one of his late epistles, we have the following capital thing:

"Of course, you have often heard of Father Mock, the representative from Centre. This gentleman takes considerable credit to himself as being the author of a rule which opens the House of Representatives with morning prayer. Mr. Mock is occasionally called upon to officiate in the performance of this solitary practice, and yesterday introduced an appeal to Divine Providence that *the present session of the Legislature may be brought to a speedy close.*" An hour or two after, a resolution was introduced by a member (Mr. Killinger,) fixing an early day of adjournment, and Father Mock *voted against it!* So you see we have bits of precious fun—if it be at the sacrifice of old fashioned Consistency."

Death of a Missionary.—Information has been received at Boston of the decease of the Rev. Cyrus Barker, a Missionary in the East Indies, under the patronage of the Baptist Missionary Union. He died on January 31st, of consumption, while on his homeward voyage, and was buried in the Mozambique channel. His wife and family are expected to reach Boston, via England, in a few weeks.

Wisconsin.—The emigration to California from this State, has drained it of a million and a half of dollars. This, added to a short crop of wheat, has made money very scarce in the State, but it is not expected to last long, as Eastern emigration will soon supply the deficiency of capital.

In a Dream of his Competitors.—A letter from Hole's Hole, Missouri, says:

"The emigrants are falling in by hundreds, I would rather, from every quarter of the world, each striving to be foremost in the race. All modes of travelling are adopted. Yesterday we saw a sturdy Scotchman pushing a hundred pounds of [illegible] before him, which had the appearance of a wheelbarrow; and, indeed, he passed us [illegible] with rapid strides, far out stripping the swift and mule teams.—It was, perhaps, two o'clock when he passed here, and he said he had left St. Joseph that morning, a distance of twenty-six miles well fed, and ten days drive for the team, in the same plight of the mails."

☞ The cultivation of the pine apple has been commenced in Florida, and with a little protection occasionally in winter, it is believed this delicious fruit can be raised in that State in abundance. The banana, guava, fig, date palm, orange, and in fact all tropical fruits are now successfully cultivated in the southern portion of the Atlantic [illegible] a paper published at [illegible] says that with a moderate degree of attention Florida can be made to be not only the land of flowers but the land of fruits.

Large Population.—It has been made, [illegible] to be ascertained, the number of inhabitants and post-offices, of every [illegible] in the United States. The [illegible] shows that there are nineteen thousand [illegible]

☞ We see there fifteen iron furnaces in Maryland, [illegible]

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United states, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause:—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease, by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the severe symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF

Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me inconceivable anguish. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION HAS ENTIRELY CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE, IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head such as Bronchitis Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Diseases of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called The Tolderex.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of cast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate, with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

☞ For sale in GETTYSBURG, Pa., by the authorized Agent,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 21. eoly

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser.

All business entrusted to their care attended to with fidelity and despatch.

DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be in constant communication with me relative to the same.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 24 3m

Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

NEW

HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner" where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17. tf

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 500 accurate figures. Price $1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

☞ New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as CHEAP publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch-Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

received by late arrivals from France, such as

Glace Silks for easing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12,
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Netsand Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips,
Covered Whalebones, Bucktams, Cane, &c.

Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

March 25. 1m

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the Sentinel Office.

April 19. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 22. tf

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONS for JUSTICES OF THE PEACE elected on the 15th of March, have been transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth and are now ready for delivery. The bond in each case is furnished by the Prothonotary.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Recorder.*

Recorder's Office, Gettysburg, April 1, 1850. 3t

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranted to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct 15. tf

NEW GOODS,

AT THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening, as *LARGE A STOCK OF*

SPRING GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, comprising every variety of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES. He deems it unnecessary to name articles, as the assortment is complete, and will be sold as LOW as any other establishment in the place can sell the same articles.

☞ The LADIES' attention is invited to a large variety of *FANCY DRESS GOODS.* Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

April 1. tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE STORE OF THE

TWO EXTREMES.

PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats,

also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.

WM. W. PAXTON.

April 8. tf

☞ **Look and Save your Money!**

NEW & BEAUTIFUL

SPRING GOODS.

D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened, and is now prepared to offer for sale, one of the best selected and richest assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to this Town, comprising a general variety of

Fashionable Dress Goods, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,

of the newest style, and pattern, *too numerous to insert*—to which he begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public—feeling confident that his goods will compare favorably, both in quality and price, with any brought to the country this season. Also, a fresh supply of

Groceries and Queensware, very cheap.

Chambersburg street. April 1. tf

NEW GOODS.

ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS, call at *STEVENSON'S*, who, having just returned from the City with a full supply, is prepared and willing to sell

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Queensware,

at a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever heretofore sold in this County. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the quality, and *astonishingly low prices* of his Groceries and Dry Goods. ☞ Call and see the Goods—hear the prices—and be convinced that competition would be useless, as goods cannot be sold lower without loss. ☞ Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

April 1. tf

CONFECTIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS just opened a variety of choice CONFECTIONS, composing the following choice varieties of FRENCH CANDIES, to wit. Bon Bons, Sugar Almonds, Preserved Plumbs, Jelly Cakes, Portuguese Drops, Comfits, &c.: also, the following MEDIUM QUALITIES: Cream, Lemon, Vanilla, Horehound, Sour Drops, Mint do., Chocolate do., Mint in Twist, Nuga Candy, Cocoa do., Cinnamon do., Almond do., &c. &c.: with all the usual varieties of COMMON CANDIES; also Ground Nuts, Cream do., Pecan do., English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds: with choice Raisins, at 18¾ cents per lb: Prunes at 25 cents; Figs, fresh and best quality, at 25 cents; Citrons, at 31 cents; Oranges, &c. &c.

April 1. tf

KURTZ

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Florence Braid BONNETS,
Colored Chip do.
Misses' Mixed Braid do.
China Pearl do.
Fine Lace do.
Addelaide & Jenny Lind do.
Chip and Straw do.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

April 1. tf

FOR THE LADIES.

A. KURTZ has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous Lady Customers, that he has now in store, a large and fashionable assortment of

GOODS,

which he now offers for their examination. With a desire to please all, he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage and favors.

April 1. tf

☞ **LOOK HERE!**

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the largest and best selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description, ever offered in the County, and *a little Cheaper* than any other establishment dare to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at the ONE PRICE Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.

March 18. tf

CITRONS—an excellent article for Tarts, and other purposes, just received and for sale by

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

March 11 tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which are WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it.—There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms: a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above, a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

DR. R. E. AIKEN,
321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md

Feb. 18 3t

THE GREAT CHINA STORE

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of*

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.

AMERICAN & ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

☞ We would invite any person visiting the city to call and *see us*—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into *public favor*; it may be said, *truly*, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with *perfect safety*. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value, in cases of *Swollen* or *Sore Breasts*, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

☞ This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER.

Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 25 North Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

June 18 1y

Washing Reduced to a Science.

Patented by the United States to

STEPHEN CRANE,

Compound Wash Mixture,

One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and in effecting this important object the Compound Wash-Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash-Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without, the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine; thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can wash facilely, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.

As the patent right fully secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES in MARYLAND, and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA, he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. Also, as Agent for the owner, any other model Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address,

JOSEPH B. MEINSLE, Baltimore, Md

☞ Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—

W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg,
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown,
Lilly & Raby, New Oxford,
Wm. Bringer, Abbottstown,
E. T. Miller, East Berlin,
Hollinger & Feiser, Petersburg.

March 11.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

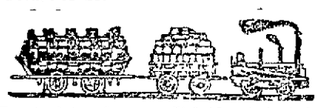
RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 23. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK*, for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,

&c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(*Extract from the London Medical Journal.*)

"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia

Oct. 8 6m

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs: the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, of years standing, after all other remedies failed—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming: there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, and I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me, and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.

Two miles from Shippensburg, Pa.

☞ Look well to the marks of the genuine.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature—All other preparations of Wild Cherry are spurious and imitation. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sick or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most successful family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge comes in quart Square Bottles, having recently been changed, covered with a blue wrapper, steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Beware of imitations.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and efficacious purgative for purifying the blood, they correct all the functions of the liver, and as an alterative or Drops of the mouth they are very valuable. Dull listless or tired feeling, loss of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. Nervous persons can have a better effect by monthly use of pills, which occasionally happen to some, that are perfectly safe, and no person should be without Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS: [illegible] Adams—[illegible] Forney, J. S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; [illegible] Wright, Gettysburg Station; Middle Street, Cashtown; D. Newman, Biggersville; N. H. Deland, East Berlin; J. R. Harris, Abbottstown; J. Aulebaugh, Hampton; Gilbreth & Keener, Arendtsville; A. L. Wright, Bendersville; J. H. Rogers, Heidlersburg; Horner & Lame, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snider, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown; and by most storekeepers in the adjoining counties.

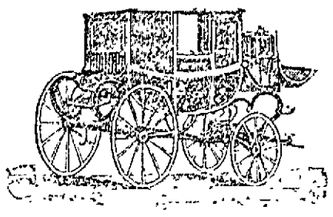
Jan 7. 1y

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, & Misses do., do's. Gentlemen's Coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. &c.

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

April 1 tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckmeham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH

Gettysburg, April 29 tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berlochy, " D. Horner, " C. A. Cowgill, " D. Gilbert, Prof. Stoever, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., " C. P. Krauth, D. D., " Prof. M. Jacobs, " H. L. Baugher, " W. M. Reynolds

Gettysburg, July 8 tf

NOTICE.

THE business at CHESTNUT GROVE IRON WORKS, will be conducted by CHAS. WHARTON, jr., as Agent for the subscriber. All Notes, Drafts and other papers necessary in conducting the business, will be signed CHAS. WHARTON, jr., Agent.

J. BUCHANAN BOGGS.

April 1. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of David Shunk, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID SHUNK, late of Butler township Adams county, deceased having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOUGHTFLIN, } *Ex'rs*
ELIZABETH SHUNK, }

April 8. 6t

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit *one trial* of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2 and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a 25lb keg of EXTRA NEWS INK.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.,
Sign Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand materials.

April 1.—2m.

CONNER & SON'S

United States Type Foundry,

NEW YORK

THE subscribers have now on hand an excellent assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and ORNAMENTAL TYPE, BORDERING, &c. which they are prepared to sell at reduced rates, on approved paper, at six months, or at a discount of ten per cent for CASH. The series of Scotch faces so much admired and approved of by the trade, and our type in general, we feel assured cannot be excelled either in beauty or finish, by any Founder. All type manufactured by us are made by a mixture of metals different in proportions to those used generally, by which we insure greater durability. To our assortment of

Ornamental and Jobbing Type,

BORDERING, &c., we have made a large increase, and are constantly engaged in adding to the variety

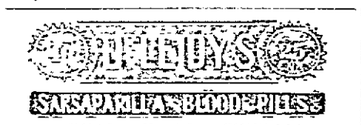
PRESSES, WOOD TYPE, CASES,

Stands, Brass and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Cuts, Closet Racks, Reglets, and every article necessary for a *Complete Printing Office*, furnished with despatch.

Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

JAMES CONNER & SON,
Cor. Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

April 1. 3t



AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE [illegible]

500,000 BOXES

[illegible]

Eat, Drink and Live as I can,

[illegible]

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

[illegible]

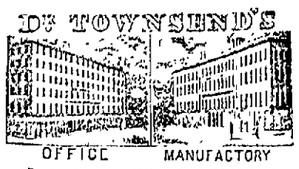
Forty Pills are in a Box!!

[illegible]

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov 30. 1y



DR.

Dreadful Accident to a May Party.—A dreadful accident occurred at St. Louis, on the 1st inst., at a May day party. J. H. Perketts' scholars and their parents had assembled in Lacl de saloon, for amusement. The first floor gave way, carrying down some two hundred persons, breaking through the ground floor and passing into the cellar, which was half filled with water. A great number were wounded, some mortally, and two ladies were killed instantly—one, the wife of Jno. Beaky, and the other the wife of Chester W. Pomeroy. The dangerously wounded are: Miss Mary Abbot, expected to die; Mrs. Emanuel Block, both legs fractured, one of them in two places. Seriously injured: Miss Johnston, teacher; Mrs. Mallory; Mrs. Sullivan; Mrs. Reed, wife of the late surveyor-general, (a piece of wood penetrated her hip and came out at the other side.) In all 2 dead and 49 wounded.

The May Party Accident.—Later.

The whole number of persons injured at the La Clede Saloon, is 61. Some three or four will probably die. Mrs. Beakey and Mrs. Pomeroy were buried yesterday. A large concourse of citizens attended.

Among the dangerously wounded are Miss Abbott and Mrs. Block, who, it is thought, cannot recover. Miss Young and Miss Hopkins remain in a critical situation. Emanuel Block, reported killed, is thought to be out of danger now. Also Miss Block expected to recover. Some thirty are badly hurt, the rest slightly.

The cause of the accident is now ascertained to be the giving way of the pillars of the ground floor; the second floor was supported by pillars from the ground floor.

Several robberies took place while the citizens were extricating the wounded.

Dreadful Affray.—Two men Shot.—In an affray about two and a half miles from Havana, Chemung county, New York, on the 3d inst., Horace Bailey, aged about 17, being assailed by three canal hands, discharged one barrel of a pistol, shooting Sinan Hickey directly through the heart. Andrew Sullivan continued the attack, and was in the act of striking a blow when a second barrel was discharged, which took effect in Sullivan's breast, a little below the heart, who staggered back and fell dead. A third man immediately followed up, but was restrained by a couple of citizens who reached the spot. Bailey and his brother had suff ed many depredations from the hands o. the canal.

Scenes at the Paterson Execution.—The execution at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday week, seems to have been a disgusting scene. The children of the murdered person, it seems, were all present at the execution—the females overlooking it from a neighboring window—while there were women in other windows, talking and jesting in the most flippant style. The crowd outside, when the prisoner made his appearance, gave several cheers, and in the afternoon there was all the drinking and frolicking that is usual on a holiday. To this, a writer in the Newark Daily Advertiser adds:

"Here let me record the fact that the son of the murdered Judge Van Winkle, and his wife, walked up upon the scaffold, after the body was taken down, and looked into the coffin."

Singular Evidence.—During the trial at Dover, (Del.) recently, of a man named John Hackett, for the murder of his wife, Tamar Hackett, a singular piece of evidence was produced in Court. The count in the indictment on which the prisoner was most likely to be found guilty, was one charging him with breaking his wife's neck by a blow from a club; and to disprove this beyond all doubt, the body was exhumed, and the neck severed from the head and body, and produced in Court. The unbroken neck of the deceased saved the prisoner's neck from dislocation.

Cholera.—It was stated a few days since, that the steamer St Louis had departed from New Orleans with 600 emigrants on board, for St. Louis, and that forty of them were dangerously sick. It is now said that, up to her arrival at Memphis, eight fatal cases of cholera had occurred on board.

Effect of a Bad Example.—Eliza Ann Griffin, a married woman, with several children, was on Friday last convicted at Richmond, Va., of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years; and on the same day her son, a mere lad, was arrested for a similar offence.

Fish out of Water.—We have in Panama an odd state of society—a queer commingling of pursuits and occupations. We note the appearance of an attorney from the States, accustomed to address judges, juries and other tribunals, and display his forensic eloquence from the stump, as a candidate for Congress, now engaged in the capacity of a butcher, carving out sirloins for California emigrants; again, a prominent member of the sock and buskin, who nightly edified the auditors of St. Charles with readings from Shakspeare, is now here at one of our restaurants, serving up roast beef and plum puddings at the dining hour, and still more, would you believe it, gentle reader, a distinguished Protestant clergyman, who started on a mission of love and peace to enlighten the heathen in a far-off land, now busily employed in the stock-jobbing market of ticket speculation, making his $100 a day, and his conscience, it is said, leaves no "aching void" to smite him as he comes a dodge over a greenhorn. Thus wags the world.—*Panama Echo.*

Profitableness of Poultry.—The Newark Advertiser says: Mr. Samuel Y. Clark, of Westfield, in this county, gives some statistics in relation to the profitableness of poultry that may be useful to others. He found, upon footing up his store book from April last to December 1st, that from o [illegible] in three different locations, yet co [illegible] he had sold 2,040 eggs, besides usi [illegible] for cooking in his family. A [illegible] of the time the hens were not fed [illegible] restrained as to roving, having [illegible] the barn and range of the farm. [illegible] sold many fowls. It has been demo [illegible] elsewhere, we believe, that two g [illegible] and a brood of 40 hens, well fed [illegible] may be made to furnish all the [illegible] means of living for an ordinary [illegible] man's family—as the frugal laborie [illegible] in our country usually live.

A man in Toronto, Canada [illegible] declared insane because he scatt [illegible] reigns about and spent them f [illegible] The people of Europe, in 1848, [illegible] also been insane, for they "scatt [illegible] sovereigns about" the country, a [illegible] them fly" rapidly

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 7.

The steamers Empire City and Georgia, from Chagres, announced this morning as below, have come up to their wharves.—They bring one month's later news from California. The steamer Panama had arrived with one and a half million of dollars in gold dust. The Panama sails immediately again for San Francisco, full of passengers.

The San Joaquin Valley, from the Pacific valley, brings dates to the 30th March. The travel towards the southern mines is increasing daily, and the prospects in that region the coming season are more flattering than last year. New placers are being discovered, and new towns are gradually being laid out as the population increases. Stockton is growing rapidly and business very brisk. The new city of San Joaquin is increasing with magical speed, and will become during the season, a town of great importance and extensive trade.

The steamer Cherokee has also arrived here. She left Chagres at the same time of the Empire City and Georgia. They all bring dates from San Francisco to the 1st April, being one month later than previous advices.

The Cherokee has about one hundred passengers, and in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars' worth of gold dust.

Numerous mercantile houses have failed, among whom is the house of Messrs. Frank, Ward & co., one of the largest and most extensive firms in San Francisco.

The Alta Californian says the immigration of foreigners to the shores of California, has continued throughout the winter, and opening spring. Under the head of advancement, it says the condition of San Francisco is as progressive as a locomotive engine under a full head of steam.

Everything is going ahead. We have two theatres open nightly for the amusement of the public, and they are largely attended. Concerts, balls, dinner parties and splendid military suppers are all the rage. The shops and windows in our streets exhibit all the elegancies that could be desired for civilization. Nothing that art has produced in any quarter of the globe for comfort and duration need be wanting, if there be a disposition and means to obtain them. They are all here.

As spring now approaches, the Southern towns begin to be deserted. The population seems to be flocking en masse to the mines. The roads are fast becoming passable in the North and South. The Southern portion of the country has been uniformly quiet.

The past winter has been a very severe one throughout all California—more so than has been known for fifteen years.

The information from the southern mines generally is very encouraging.

The miners are commencing their summer operations. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand persons are now either on their way to or engaged in the mines. This immense number of diggers will, it is believed, soon send a current of gold to San Francisco, in view of which, business affairs are already assuming more life. Although gold is so plenty, money continues to be the scarcest article, and most difficult to obtain. Ten per cent. a month is readily paid for loans. Rents are still up. Two hundred dollars per month is being paid in some instances for a room ten feet by twenty.

Great quantities of lumber are arriving from all quarters, and the market is much depressed.

American furniture of all kinds is very high. This is said to be in consequence of the more numerous arrival of ladies, who will have the comforts and even luxuries of life, no matter where located.—Many families have been sent for. This more abundant introduction of females is beginning already to give a new, improved and much more refined tone to society.

Romantic Escape of an Exile.—M. Fennervon Fenneberg, a distinguished German patriot, arrived at New York on Wednesday. He was one of the leading spirits in the insurrection at Vienna, and was one of the persons for whom Prince Windischgratz offered a large reward, if taken dead or alive. His friends, however, packed him in a box, and carried him out of the city on a wagon, as merchandize. From there he walked on foot to Bavaria, and subsequently participated in the revolution at Baden last year.

The Possession of Cuba.—The Madrid Herald, of April 4th, denies that the Spanish government have authorized Count Mirasol to sell the Island of Cuba to the United States in the event of his finding the people there in favor of the measure, and adds: "Not only do our laws prohibit the cession or the sale of any territory belonging to the Spanish monarchy, but, also, the present government, in the spirit of all our former governments, is determined to make every sacrifice and exert every means to defend the Island of Cuba, not only against all foreign aggressions, but against any domestic effort to separate from the mother country."

A Petticoat Duel is reported in a boarding house in Hudson street, New York, by the Mirror, between two young ladies, about a young "blood" named Williams. They quarreled on Saturday as to who should monopolize his company on the occasion of an expected visit, and one, fleeing to a gentleman's room, procured a pair of pistols, when, in the height of their frenzy, they took positions at the opposite ends of the garret room and fired, having first scared off a gentleman who attempted to interfere. At the discharge of the weapons, both ladies fell'—but they had only undergone a shock of the nerves. When restored, they hysterically flew into each others arms, of course.

Selling Liquor to Slaves.—Last January a slave belonging to a widow in Platte county, Mo., bought a quart of whiskey at a store, got drunk, fell from his horse, and froze to death. The widow sued the firm, and at the March term of the Platte Court, obtained a verdict of $850, the value of the negro. *Property* is better protected than *life.* It would be a difficult matter for a widow to get a verdict against a liquor dealer for the death of her husband caused by rum.

Guano.—We understand this article is producing a wonderful revolution on the poor, worn-out lands in lower Virginia. We hear of some cases where the first crop has paid for land, guano, and all other expenses, and left money in the pockets of the farmers.—*Richmond Times.*

Cure for Cancer.—The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald, noticing that Dr. Gilbert, at New Orleans, has lately cured a cancer which extended over the patient's face and eyes so as to blind him, and with the use of the knife, says: "We have in our county a gentleman of the name of Hurley, who seldom fails to cure the cancer, and his father before him for many years relieved suffering humanity from this horrid disease without a surgical operation."

More Hungarians.—Major Joseph Vandor, Capt. John Szabo, Capt. Hellemy, and Lieut. N. Messer, Hungarian refugees, have arrived at New York. They say that there are now at Hamburg some thirty more, who were officers in the war of independence, and who, afterwards, in violation of the terms of their surrender, were enrolled as private soldiers in the Austrian service. Being sent to the Bohemian frontier they deserted, and came to Hamburg, whence they will soon embark for this country.

The Steamer Anthony Wayne.—The latest intelligence from Sandusky, relative to the dreadful explosion of the steamer Anthony Wayne, states that the deaths will probably amount to *one hundred.* The feeling against the Captain is strong and general, on account of his conduct after the explosion. The following incident is mentioned:

Our friend mentions, that one woman, from near Springfield, Ohio, with her young child, is at his house. She saved her child by *binding it to herself with a blanket,* and then sustaining herself by the sash of the saloon. Her fingers were cut to the bone. She was taken off by the mate, to whom much praise is due for his efforts to save the perishing.

Wolves in France.—In some of the departments of France—Somme, Marne, and Haute-Vienne—the winter has been severe, and in consequence of deep snows in the mountains, the wolves have issued from them in a state of starvation, and consequently very ferociously inclined. They have attacked, killed and devoured a good many persons, and are so numerous as to keep various districts in a state of alarm. Travelling had become dangerous, and particularly by night. Among the victims were several young women—one a seamstress, who had to pass through a small wood going to her work.—She was accompanied as far as the wood by her lover, who then returned. He soon heard piercing cries in the wood, but too late; the young woman had been already devoured, and they found nothing of her except her head, and a portion of her arms.

A report was current at St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 30th ult., and generally believed, that fifteen emigrants to California were drowned, by the sinking of the "Cora," on her way to Council Bluffs.

Liberal.—Rev. Dr. Herron, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, resigned his post lately, and the congregation has voted to allow him $1,000 per annum, during his life.

Tunneling the Alps.—This wonderful undertaking, according to the last accounts from Europe, was shortly to be commenced. The work, which it is expected will occupy five years, will cost about $3,000,000. The great tunnel itself will measure 12,290 metres, or nearly seven English miles in length; its greatest height will be 19 feet, and its width 25, admitting, of course, of a double line of rail.

In a Bad Fix.—The editor of St. Mary's Beacon says that he is so badly poisoned that one eye is closed, and that he can scarcely see out of the other. He also has the cow-itch, and says that six men and a boy could not keep his hands still.

Fishy Enough.—There is a paper called the *Piketonian,* edited by a Mr. Pike, and published in the town of Piketon, Pike county, Ohio.

An Aged Couple.—The death of Capt. Thomas Peters, a much respected resident of Charlotte county, Va., is recorded. He died at the advanced age of 91 years; and during his long life, served with honor in several civil and military positions. During the revolutionary war, he was stationed for several months at Portsmouth. He survived his consort but one week, and she expired at the age of 71 years.

Explosion of a Police Office.—The office of the Mayor of Worcester, Mass., was blown up on Friday night by the explosion of a six inch hand grenade, which some person had placed in the entry. The fragments of the missile were thrown, shattering the doors of all the offices in the lower part of the building. No motive is assigned for the outrage. A reward of $1000 is offered for the detection of the offenders.

British Iron.—The Pittsburg American notices the fact that some thirty tons of English hoop iron passed through that city, on Wednesday last, on its way to some point down the river. This is another of the peculiarly beneficial effects of the Tariff of 1846.

American Nobleness.—Capt. Dennison, of the American barque J. M. Ryerson, having saved six French sailors from death near San Francisco, M. Guis, the French consul at that city, wrote him a very complimentary letter, tendering him a sum of money as a reward. The captain declined accepting the offer, but requested that the money might be appropriated to relieve the distresses of any Frenchmen in San Francisco who might be in destitute circumstances.

The boat's crew picked up by Capt. Dennison were thirty-five days upon the sea, having been lost from the French whaler Gen. Teste, while after a whale. When found they were in a dreadful state of emaciation from starvation. During that time they had been drifting about in the open boat, suffering the most horrible torture from hunger and thirst. They had succeeded in capturing some turtle and seals, which they devoured raw, in order to appease their hunger, drinking the blood in lieu of water.

Immense Profits.—The steamer Senator, now in California, running between San Francisco and Sacramento, is said to be clearing for her owners $5,000 per day clear of all expenses. She formerly belonged to the New York and Fall River route, and was the first steamer of any size in California. Wm. Nildo, of New York, is one of the owners.

Massachusetts has given $8,000 to the New York Colonization Society, for the endowment of a College in Liberia

The Value of California Rocks.—Mr. Patterson, director of the mint at Philadelphia, says a correspondent of the Evening Post, has completed a careful analysis of a quantity of quartz rock, considered to be fair average specimens, for Col. Fremont, which proves that this rock contains $1,750 of gold to the hundred weight. A specimen, in which gold could be detected with the naked eye, yielded but 12½ cents to the pound, but another one, in which no outward sign of metal appeared, yielded $3.40 to the pound. Col. Benton estimates that a common ship's cargo of the rock, that may be obtained in quantities altogether incalculable, would be worth $8,000,000, and he says that researches that can be confided in, develop the fact that California contains all the quicksilver that will be required in all the processes, however extensive.

A Painful Mystery.—A strange lady, giving her name as Hart, aged about 21, who arrived at Springfield, Mass., in the Southern cars, on Friday night last, took an ounce of laudanum and an ounce of arsenic, which she had purchased there.—She was found sick and vomiting in her room, and a physician being called she was relieved from danger. She acknowledged her intention to kill herself, and gave directions as to the disposal of her clothes and burial; but refuses to give any clue to her real name or friends. The letters she had written she destroyed immediately on perceiving that her efforts on her life were ineffectual, and even cut the name from her garments. She has evident claims to the character of a well-bred lady, the appearance of wealth and wealthy friends. On Sunday she gave signs of a wandering mind.

Extraordinary Case of Longevity.—Dinah, an old negress, died in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, at the age of *one hundred and twenty-three years!* She was a servant in a family residing at the Great Bridge, when the memorable battle was fought there in 1775, between Col. Woodford's Virginia troops and the British grenadiers, under Capt. Fordyce, and was, at that time, a grandmother—a fact which attests her age. She was blind for a number of years, but recovered her sight when past her hundredth year, so that she could see to thread a cambric needle, and having lost all her teeth, she cut an entire new set about the same time. She was remarkably sprightly and industrious to the last.—*Norfolk Her.*

The Jews have obtained a firman from the Porte granting them permission to build a temple on Mount Zion. The projected edifice is to equal Solomon's Temple in magnificence. Millions of money are said to have been collected for the purpose in America alone.

V. B. Palmer, Esq. N.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "Adams Sentinel," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	4 87 to 4 91
Wheat,	-	1 10 to 1 13
Rye,	-	64 to 65
Corn,	-	55 to 56
Oats,	-	37 to 40
Beef Cattle,	-	7 00 to 8 25

Married,

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. Lewis Haupt, of Harrisburg, to Miss Louisa C. daughter of Rev B. Keller, of this borough.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. John F. Currens, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss Eliza Hereter, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. R. De Witt, Col. John Donaldson, of Huntingdon county, (formerly of Adams,) to Miss Jane W. Taylor, of Harrisburg.

On the 9th ult., at Conowago Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jesse Feaser, to Miss Mary Kuhn—both of this county.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Murray, Mr. George B. Brant, of Cumberland county, to Miss Mary Ann Robinette, of this county.

Died,

On the 9th inst., Mrs. Lydia Beecher, wife of Mr. John Beecher, of Cumberland township, aged 32 years 9 months and 2 days.

At New Oxford, on the 5th inst. Mr. Lindsey Sturgeon, aged 73 years and 14 days.

On the 2d inst., Daniel Milliard, son of Mr. Francis Ogden, of Cumberland township, aged 8 months and 20 days.

Temperance!

THERE will be a meeting of "Fairfield Division, No. 435, Sons of Temperance," in the Brick Church, in Fairfield, on *Thursday Evening, the 23d inst.,* at 8 o'clock, P. M., when several addresses may be expected. Sister Divisions, and all others friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to be present

JOHN M'CLEARY, R. S.

May 13. td

DIVIDEND,

Bank of Gettysburg,
May 7, 1850.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent.

payable on or after the 17th inst

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

May 13. 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a Dividend of

One per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 11th inst

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Treasurer.*

May 6 [illegible]

FARE REDUCED!

THE Fare from GETTYSBURG to HAGERSTOWN, (by the way of Chambersburg) has been reduced to **Two Dollars!** Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, and railroad thence to Hagerstown, render the trip a pleasant one. Leave Gettysburg at 7 o'clock in the morning, dine at Chambersburg, and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

J. L. TATE & CO.

May 13. tf

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade for inspection in Mummasburg, on *Saturday the 18th inst.,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain,

GEO. D. EYSTER, O. S.

May 13

Marion Rangers!

YOU will parade for inspection in Mummasburg, on *Saturday the 18th inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain,

AARON WISLER, O. S.

May 13.

Marseilles Quilts,

A VERY handsome assortment, for sale by

April 2. GEO. ARNOLD

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 4th day of June next,* viz.:

122. The account of John Lightner and Frederick Lohr, Executors of the last will and testament of Philip Lohr, deceased.

123. The second and final account of Jacob Hollinger, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Valentine Hollinger, deceased.

124. The second and final account of William King, Administrator of the estate of William M'Clellan, deceased.

125. The second and final account of James Moore, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Grizzle Pedan, deceased.

126. The second and final account of William Blank, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Gince, deceased.

127. The first and final account of John Witherspoon, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

128. The final account of Henry Lott, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Houghtelin, deceased.

129. The first and final account of John Bender, Executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Bender, deceased.

130. The second and final account of John Bender, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Eyster, deceased.

131. The account of Wm. Vanorsdel, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Wilson, deceased.

132. The second account of David Snyder, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Snyder, deceased.

133. The account of Joshua Hoover, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Hoover, deceased.

134. The first account of Joseph Fink, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Kase, deceased.

135. The first account of John Group, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Group, deceased.

136. The second account of George Spangler, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Spangler, deceased.

137. The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Anna Mary Myers, deceased.

138. The first account of John T. Williams and Wm. T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Ezekiel Williams, deceased

139. The first account of Robert Bell, Executor of the last will and testament of James Bell, jr., deceased.

140. The first account of John H Aulabaugh, Executor of the last will and testament of George Clark, deceased.

141. The second and final account of Peter Trostle, Executor of the last will and testament of John Harman, deceased.

142 The second and final account of Henry Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Deardorff, deceased.

143. The first and final account of Samuel Durboraw, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen King, deceased.

144. The account of Daniel Baer, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Ripple, deceased

145. The first account of Thomas M Cleary and Wm Sadler, jr., Administrators of the estate of William Sadler, deceased.

146. The first account of Hannah F. Neely, Executrix of the last will and testament of John Neely, deceased

147. The final account of James Cunningham, Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased.

148. The Guardianship account of Robert Major, Executor of James Major, deceased, who was Guardian of Samuel H. Witherow, minor son of Wm Witherow, deceased.

149. The first and final account of Jane M'Grew, Administratrix of the estate of Alexander M'Grew, deceased.

150 The first account of Jacob Wehler, Administrator of the estate of George Kalkreider, jr. deceased.

151. The Guardianship account of Henry Benner and Josiah Benner, Executors of John Benner, deceased, who was Guardian of Philip, Mary Eliza, William, Henry, John, Susanna, Jacob, Hannah Maria, Sarah and David Hartzell, minor children of William Hartzell, deceased.

152. The first account of John Thomas, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Abraham Essick, deceased.

153. The first account of Henry Albert, jr., and Moses Philips, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Albert, deceased.

154. The first account of James M'Allister, Executor of the last will and testament of William Guynn, deceased.

155. The first account of Abraham Spangler and William Settle, Executors of the last will and testament of John Lady, sen., deceased.

156. The first account of Abraham Spangler, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Epley, deceased.

157. The first account of David C. Brinkerhoff, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Martina Brinkerhoff, deceased.

158. The final account of Moses Funk, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Daniel Funk, deceased.

159. The final account of William Douglass, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of James Douglass, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, May 13, 1850. tc

COUNTY MEETING.

THE Whig Citizens of Adams County, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 4th day of June next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to represent them in the State Convention which is to meet at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 19th day of June next, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General and Auditor General.

A. R. STEVENSON,
D. HORNER,
S. S. M'CREARY,
WM. D. HIMES,
GEO. H. BINDER,
B. F. GARDNER,
County Comm.

May 6. td

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer session of this School will commence on *the 27th of May,* and end the 29th of September. The Winter Session will continue from the 21st of October to the 20th of April.

Terms. The prices of the Summer session, according to the studies pursued, are $5 and $8, of the Winter session $6 and $12. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, to the end of the term. No deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils. Extra charges for Music, the various branches of Fancy work, Drawing and Painting, and the Languages.

May 6 1y

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1850, and paid to Collectors *on or before Friday the 28th of June next,* and Collectors are hereby required to make said abatement to all persons paying on or before said day.

Collectors will be required to make their payment to the County Treasurer, *on or before M[illegible] day the [illegible] of June next,* or they will not be entitled to any abatement. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon individuals personally.

JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR, *Comm'rs.*
JOHN MUSSELMAN,

Attest—J. Augninbaugh, *Clerk.*

May 6. 12

Ham and Bacon.

A PRIME article of BACON, HAMS, SHOULDERS, &c., just received and for sale at

April [illegible] HAMERSLY'S

M'Allister's Ointment,

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FOR TUMORS, ULCERS, and all kind of SORES, it has NO EQUAL.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes, almost immediately, the inflammation and swelling, and the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

The following testimonial was given by the celebrated Dr. Wooster Beach, the author of the great Medical work entitled, "The American Practice of Medicine and Family Physician;" the distinguishing merits of which have been appreciated and recognized by nine sovereigns of Europe:

"Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which compose M'ALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, and having prescribed and tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a vegetable remedy containing *no mineral substance whatever;* that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only *harmless,* but of great value, being a truly scientific remedy of great power: and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done much good, and which is adapted to the cure of a great variety of cases. Though I have never either recommended or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, regard for the truly honest, conscientious, and humane character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, obliges me to say thus much regarding it.

W. BEACH, M. D.

New York, April 22, 1849."

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Piles.

Around the Box are Directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c., &c.

This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES M'ALLISTER,
Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to 28 North Third street, Philadelphia

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS.—S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

May 13. 1y

A WOOD-WORKER WANTED.

A CAREFUL and steady person, who can make all kinds of CARRIAGE WORK, may meet with constant employment and good wages, on application at *Hann's Store,* six miles from Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg Turnpike.

May 6. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH TAYLOR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. D. TAYLOR,
ALEX. D. TAYLOR, *Adm'rs.*

May 6. 6t

T. WARREN

WOULD respectfully request all those having unsettled accounts in his books to call and settle immediately. After the 1st of July next, his books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

May 6. tf

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of John Hoover, Assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM TROSTLE, has been filed in this office; and the Court has appointed *Tuesday the 4th day of June next,* at the Court-house in Gettysburg, for the hearing and confirmation of said account.

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, April 29, 1850. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of George Himes, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of *GEORGE HIMES,* late of New Oxford, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay: and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM D. HIMES,
ALEX'R S. HIMES, *Ex'rs.*

April 15. 6t

Fare Reduced to $2!

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown, by the direct Mail Road.

Passengers may rely on being carried safely and no mistake.

GEORGE RIDER.

March 25. 1m

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

WM. W. HAMERSLY

HAS returned from the City with an increased and well selected assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., &c., which he will sell at prices that can't be beat any where. Also, the fullest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE, ever opened in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, as also to the large assortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with the assurance that they cannot be beat, either in quality, variety or cheapness. Remember, the place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLY'S,

Northwest Corner of the Diamond.

April 8. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

ALPACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season, the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered at the Cheap Corner of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22. tf

To Justices of the Peace.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the newly elected Justices of the Peace, that he has just received

Binns' Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion,

containing a treatise on the office and duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including all the required forms of process and docket entries, by Jno Binns, third edition, revised, corrected and greatly enlarged by F. C. Brightly; also, Purdon's Digest, late edition; Graydon's Forms, with a large variety of Blank Books, many of them suitable for Justices' Dockets. The above works for sale by

KELLER KURTZ,
S. E. Corner Centre Square.

April [illegible] tf

SAFES.

GAYLER'S

SALAMANDER SAFES,

Warranted Fire and Thief Proof, and Free from Dampness.

THESE SAFES possess every qualification to render them proof against the action of fire or thieves, and of sufficient strength to endure a fall from any story of a burning building. They are made of wrought iron, being kneed, riveted and welded together, and lined with a perfect non-conducting fire-proof mineral composition, no wood being used in their construction as in the majority of safes sold by other makers. The doors of GAYLER'S Safes are secured with his THIEF DETECTOR and ANTI-GUNPOWDER LOCK, which precludes the possibility of picking or blowing them open with gunpowder. Over TWO HUNDRED of these Safes have been exposed in accidental fire to the most intense heat, in many instances remaining in the burning ruins for several days, and at no time have they ever been known to fail in preserving their contents.

The public are invited to call at the BRANCH DEPOT, NO 10 EXCHANGE PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, near Dock street, and examine the numerous testimonials in favor of GAYLER'S SAFES, also the large assortment on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

JOHN L. PIPER, *Agent.*

P. S.—Also for sale low, new and second-hand Safes of other makers, which have been taken in part payment for Gayler's Salamanders.

April 29. 3m

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Hathaway.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Witherow's, Dr Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29. tf

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW ARNOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.—*Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and save your money!* Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap *JEW CORNER* of

April 22. ABM ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—also a good article of Family Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Feed, &c.—a full assortment—for sale by W. W. HAMERSLY.

SAMSON

HAS a few more of those TRAVELLING TRUNKS & CARPET BAGS left.—Those who need the article would do well to call soon.

March 18.

LAWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at the Cheap Store of ABM ARNOLD.

April 22. tf

FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS—a large supply, and superior quality, just opened at HAMERSLY'S.

CALL! CALL! CALL! at SAMSON'S Clothing Store, and see a lot of the cheapest VESTS of every description that you ever did see.

March 18.

CEDAR WARE, such as Tubs, Buckets, &c. Also, Baskets, Toys, Rugs, Mats, &c. for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

For the Gentlemen.

LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new style, the cheapest in town, at

April 22. ABM ARNOLD'S.

The Ladies' Attention

IS respectfully invited to a large assortment of very superior PLAIN, CHANGEABLE and FIGURED SILKS. FANCY ALPACCAS, LAWNS, &c. &c. *very Cheap.*

April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

CRACKERS, of various kinds, such as Boston, Navy, Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda and Dyspepsia Crackers, for sale at HAMERSLY'S Variety Store

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large lot of **Carpeting,** very cheap.

April 1. GEO. ARNOLD.

COD FISH—a prime article—for sale at HAMERSLY'S. Also, No. 1 Mackerel, Scotch Herrings, Crackers of various kinds, Cheese, &c. &c. April 8.

WATER COOLERS—an excellent article for cooling water for family use in warm weather, for sale by WM. W. HAMERSLY.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived. Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

Family Groceries,

A GENERAL assortment always on hand and for sale by ABM ARNOLD.

April 22. tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

AN Extraordinary Supply.—Persons needing Summer Clothing, can be supplied at unusual low prices at SAMSON'S.

Clothing Emporium.

A GENERAL assortment of *READY-MADE CLOTHING,* for Gentlemen and Boys. A complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from $1 50 to $ [illegible], at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.

April [illegible] tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

A FULL and excellent assortment of Common and superior TABLE CUTLERY SPOONS, &c., for sale at HAMERSLY'S.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality. Call and get them at KURTZ's Cheap Corner. April 1.

For the Ladies.

FLORENCE and FANCY BRAID BONNETS, just received, and for sale cheap, at

April 22 ABM ARNOLD'S.

DR. D. HORNER

HAS removed his Office to the building one door west of Mr Middlecoff's Store, in Chambersburg street, and nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church.

April [illegible] 4t

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as AGENT AND SOLICITOR *For Patents and Pensions.* He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5. tf

PURIFY! PURIFY!
For LIFE and HEALTH are in the BLOOD

There is not one of all the various remedies purporting to be Purifiers of the Blood, that begins to possess so much Purifying and Healing Virtue as

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

This Extract is wholly prepared from Vegetables ... and long standing diseases of the blood, without puking, purging, sickening, or debilitating. It cleanses, strengthens, invigorates, makes new, healthy blood, and gives ... life to this whole system.

HUNDREDS—THOUSANDS Have been cured the past and present years, of diseases of the blood, by this Purifier—and such cures were ... at Four Times Less Cost, than such diseases can be cured by Sarsaparilla, or any other remedy that has been as yet offered to the public. We wish it were possible to publish to the world at one view, the **MANY THOUSANDS** that are now living and enjoying good health, who acknowledge themselves indebted to the purifying and healing efficacy of Brant's Indian Purifier. This Purifier cures

THE WORST SCROFULAS, and all impure diseases of the blood, viz: Scald-Head, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Piles, Boils, Ulcers, Costiveness, Mercurial Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Back, Side, and Limbs, Rush of Blood to the Head, etc., etc.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. It is a question of no small importance for the afflicted to decide, which, of all the sarsaparillas and other remedies, is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST CURATIVE. We say, Brant's Indian Purifier is cheaper and more curative—because one bottle of it, which can be bought for One Dollar, contains Four Times as much medical efficacy as one bottle of Sarsaparilla, which also costs one dollar. If we hereafter prove that sarsaparilla is as dear at one dollar a bottle, as Brant's Purifier would be at four dollars a bottle, because the Purifier contains GREATER MEDICAL EFFICACY than sarsaparilla, then sarsaparilla should be sold at twenty-five cents a bottle, to be as cheap as the Purifier at one dollar. But as our assertion does not prove the greater power and medical virtues of this Purifier, when compared with the best Sarsaparillas, we shall therefore show how much disease has been cured

BY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH. The first case we state, is the cure which was effected in Mr. J. H. Haskin, of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and we risk not any of our veracity, when we say that this is the most unlooked-for and hopeless case of one of the

Most Horrid Scrofulas that ever has been cured since the world was created; and this was cured by Ten Times Less of Brant's Purifier, and at Less Cost, than ever a case half as ... and hopeless was cured by Ten Times as much Sarsaparilla. For full particulars, see Pamphlet.

Mr. Haskin states that he had been confined to his bed One Year, and was not expected to live twenty-four hours longer, when he commenced using the Purifier—his neck was eaten nearly off from ear to ear—a hole was eaten through the Windpipe—his ear nearly eaten out—the use of one arm destroyed by an Ulcer, as large as a man's hand, had nearly eaten through his side—and there were on him in all

Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers, —that the first bottle he used, enabled him to get off of his bed where he had been confined twelve months—the second bottle enabled him to get out of the house—the third bottle enabled him to walk two miles, and that the use of **ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES,** cured all the Ulcers, and restored him to health and strength, so that he was able to work and attend to business again, as he had formerly done.

This cure is certified to by Fourteen Respectable Witnesses, viz.: by Doct. Thos. Williams, one of the most respectable physicians of Rome—by Mr. G. R. Brown, proprietor and keeper of the West Rome hotel—by Messrs. Bissel & Leonard, wholesale and retail druggists, and by eleven other persons all residents of Rome.

SCROFULA & ERUPTIONS. Dr. T. M. Hunt, druggist, Auburn, N. Y., wrote in April 1846, that the extreme excellence of BRANT'S MEDICINE had obtained for it a name above all other remedies; and that as a purifier of the blood, SARSAPARILLA "must knock under."

He said, on the 20th of July, 1846, that a gentleman asked his opinion as to what he had better give his child for ... Eruptions. He recommended BRANT'S INDIAN MEDICINE from his own personal knowledge of its purifying and healing virtues, in such diseases, and one or two bottles effected a cure. He also recommended BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT in a decided and serious case of Scrofula in the glands of the neck. The neck was very much swollen on both sides, and large tumors formed under the ears, and the general health was much impaired. Two or three bottles effected a permanent cure.

FEVER-SORE CURED. The Rev. Richard Dunning, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Adams Basin, Monroe Co. N. Y. wrote us as follows: I have just received a letter from Mr. Chauncy Dunning relative to the cure of his Fever-sore. You may depend on what it states, for he is a Christian man and an elder in the Church. Some years since he had to have one of his legs cut off, to save his life, in consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommended Brant's Medicine—READ THE RESULT. He says, "I have used only THREE BOTTLES of BRANT'S MEDICINE—I placed ALL HOPE from your recommendation in that Medicine, and I can now say, that with the blessing of God, it has effected a cure of my leg." See Pamphlets, for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism. Capt. Ezra Knapp, 77 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y., had Rheumatism for 30 years, he used Brant's Medicine, which effected a cure. Numerous other cases of recent and long standing, have been effectually cured.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Dea. Nathan Hubbard, of Stamford, Conn., one of the oldest and most respectable physicians, was afflicted with Liver Complaint many years, and was perfectly cured by using Brant's Purifying Extract. We could name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

NURSING SORE MOUTH, LEUCORRHŒA, &c.
Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 13, 1847.
MESSRS. M. T. WALLACE & CO.: Some time last winter my wife became so debilitated from the effects of Leucorrhœa, and Nursing Sore Mouth, that she could not lift her child or perform any household labor. Her medical treatment was varied according to the advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, until our skill was exhausted in useless efforts. She became so very a skeleton, that at the time she commenced taking your Pulmonary Balsam she weighed no more than eighty-five pounds, but by the time she had taken four bottles she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect that she is now enabled to do all necessary household work, and gained thirty pounds of flesh in four weeks. We assure you we can attribute her cure to nothing but Brant's Balsam, and cheerfully recommend its use to all laboring under any similar affection.
Yours, truly, C. B. GALENTINE.

Z. A. PERRY, Esq., of Byron, wrote us at the same time that Mr. Galentine named above wrote, saying, that he was personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Galentine, and that the above cure came under his own observation. He further adds, that he is acquainted with **A Dozen Other Cures** of various diseases, which were effected by Brant's Indian Medicines.

Mercurial Diseases. There is another class of diseases which BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT perfectly purges and eradicates from the system, WITHOUT ANY FAILURE. This class of diseases, when they become constitutional, are usually called Mercurial, because some physicians believe such cannot be cured, without the use of mercury. We will not name the diseases, because ...

All orders must be addressed to WALLACE & Co. 106 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY
Samuel H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Heffleger & Fenner, York Springs; Lilly & Reilly, New Oxford; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; J. B. Henry, Abbottstown; Bollinger & ..., Littlestown; C. A. Morris & Co., York; J. & C. Kling, Dover; S. W. Hempel & J. W. Rawlins, Carlisle; ... Chambersburg; A. Cost & son, ...; I. G. Tyler & J. W. M'Lean, ...
Oct. 20.

NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW **Hardware and Grocery Store,** in Gettysburg, at "M'Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,** such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of **Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;** in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of **GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,** and a large, full, and general assortment of **Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,** all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the community, to receive the patronage of the public.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. 17. tf

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
NEW BOOKS, &c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal-digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at $5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at $2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas, embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price $1.50.—The Whig Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12½ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

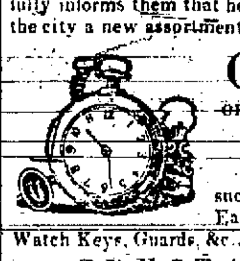
All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folios, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices. Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.
KELLER KURTZ.
Gettysburg, Jan. 28. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, **JEWELRY,** such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO, **SPECTACLES,** and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.
ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31. tf

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.
JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Silks, Ribbons & Millinery Goods,
No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city, to their large and rich assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, received by late arrivals from France, such as
Glace Silks for casing Bonnets,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 12,
French and American Artificial Flowers,
White and Colored Crapes,
French Chip Hats,
Fancy Nets and Laces,
Fancy Trimmings, Quillings, Crowns, Tips,
Covered Whalebones, Buckrams, Cane, &c.
Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade.
March 23. 1m

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash. As they are determined that their ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for further patronage. Their colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c., will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash on city agents accepted.

Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper, containing it, by remitting $5 at any time will receive a 30lb. keg of EXTRA NEWS INK.
T. F. ADAMS & CO.,
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand materials.
April 1.—2m.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Partnership for the Practice of the Law in the several Courts of Adams county. Office in South Baltimore street, three doors South of the Court-house, the same heretofore occupied by D. M. Smyser.

All business entrusted to their care, attended to with fidelity and dispatch.
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
WILLIAM M'SHERRY.

N. B. During my absence this winter at Harrisburg, Mr. M'Sherry is also authorized to attend to my old unfinished business, and will be ... consultation with me relative to the same.
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
Dec. 24. 3m

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, DRILLINGS, ... and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season at the ... CORNER.
April 24.

CONFECTIONS.
KELLER KURTZ

HAS just opened a variety of choice CONFECTIONS, composing the following choice varieties of FRENCH CANDIES, to wit: Bon Bons, Sugar Almonds, Preserved Plumbs, Jelly Cakes, Portuguese Drops, Comfits, &c.; also, the following MEDIUM QUALITIES: Cream, Lemon, Vanilla, Horehound, Sour Drops, Mint do., Chocolate do., Mint in Twist, Nuga Candy, Cocoa do., Cinnamon do., Almond do., &c. &c.; with all the usual varieties of COMMON CANDIES; also Ground Nuts, Cream do., Pecan do., English Walnuts, Filberts, Almonds; with choice Raisins, at 18¾ cents per lb., Prunes at 25 cents; Figs, fresh and best quality, at 25 cents; Citrons, at 31 cents; Oranges, &c. &c.
April 1. tf

NEW GOODS.

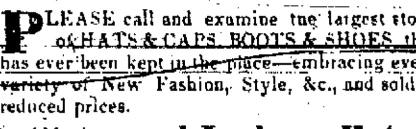
ALL who want GOOD & CHEAP GOODS, call at STEVENSON'S, who, having just returned from the City with a full supply, is prepared and willing to sell **GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Hardware & Queensware,** at a SMALLER ADVANCE ON COST than ever heretofore sold in this County. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the quality and astonishingly low prices of his Groceries and Dry Goods. Call and see the Goods, hear the prices, and be convinced that competition would be useless, as goods cannot be sold lower without loss. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
JOHN M. STEVENSON.
April 1. tf

Look and Save your Money!
NEW & BEAUTIFUL
SPRING GOODS.
D. MIDDLECOFF

HAS just opened, and is now prepared to offer for sale, one of the best selected and richest assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to this Town, comprising a general variety of *Fashionable Dress Goods, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,* of the newest style, and pattern, too numerous to insert, to which he begs to invite the attention of his friends and the public—feeling confident that his goods will compare favorably, both in quality and price, with any brought to the country this season. Also, a fresh supply of *Groceries and Queensware, very cheap.*
Chambersburg street, April 1. tf

KURTZ
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Florence Braid BONNETS,
Colored Chip do.
Misses' Mixed Braid do.
China Pearl do.
Fine Lace do.
Alleblraide & Jenny Lind do.
Chip and Straw do.
ALSO—A VARIETY OF
Palm, Leghorn, & Straw Hats,
which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
April 1. tf

NEW GOODS
AT THE STORE OF THE
TWO EXTREMES.



PLEASE call and examine the largest stock of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES that has ever been kept in the place—embracing every variety of New Fashion, Style, &c., and sold at reduced prices.

Straw and Leghorn Hats, also on hand. The Store providing for the two extremes is at the old stand, two doors below the Post Office. Preparations have been made for a large Spring and Summer business.
WM. W. PAXTON.
April 8. tf

DR LEIDY'S
SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!
The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.
500,000 BOXES
have been sold annually or the last five years.
YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE,
can always take them with equal safety, without fear.
IF PILLS BE NECESSARY
for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual, and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
are wagered ... Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens, can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box !! and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.
They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Free from dust or powder of any kind,
Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels,
Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings,
THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES,
And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they are ...

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Slagle, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Atticks and Dr. Haves, ...; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Kesler, Mercersburg; Dr. Gautman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Burkholder, Hendersville; J. Aulabaugh, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, Littlestown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the U. States.
Nov. 26. 1y

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS!

THE public are, hereby notified that I have purchased the right of introducing Henry Flinchbaugh's **Patent Self-tightening Bush** ... for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a line to the subscriber, residing near Chambersburg, Pa.
[illegible] R. HENDRICKS.
April 1.

CITRONS, an excellent article for Fruit and other purposes, just received and for sale by WM. W. HAMERSLY.
March 11.

STONE and EARTHEN WARE ... for sale by HAMERSLY.

NEW GOODS,
AT THE OLD STAND.
GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time, comprising every variety of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES. He deems it unnecessary to name articles, as the assortment is complete, and will be sold as LOW as any other establishment in the place can sell the same articles.

The LADIES' attention is invited to a large variety of *FANCY DRESS GOODS.* Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
April 1. tf

FOR THE LADIES.

A. B. KURTZ has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous Lady Customers that he has now in store, a large and fashionable assortment of ... **GOODS,** which he now offers for their examination. With a desire to please all, he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage and favors.
April 1. 6t

LOOK HERE!

JUST returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, with the largest and best selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING of every description, ever offered in the County, and a *little Cheaper* than any other establishment dare to sell them. To be convinced of this fact, please call at the ONE PRICE Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON, immediately opposite the Bank.
March 18. tf

REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:
Dr. C. N. Berlochy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever, " W. M. Reynolds.
Gettysburg, July 3. tf

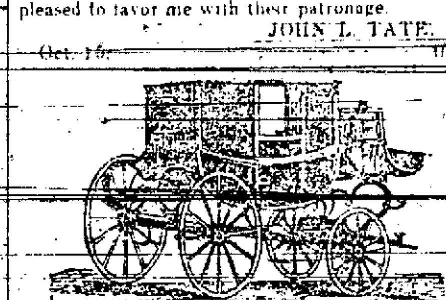
NOTICE.
Estate of David Shunk, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID SHUNK, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN HOUGHTELIN, ELIZABETH SHUNK, Ex'rs.
April 8. 6t

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick and the intermediate towns—The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guarantied to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.
JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. 15. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACHMAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand, in York street, ... and will manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Plain Questions & Sober Answers.

Who is the Cheap Bookseller?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Books?	Kurtz.
Who sells Books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells School books the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who receives the late publications?	Kurtz.
Who is always ready to order Books?	Kurtz.
Who has the largest stock of Stationery?	Kurtz.
Who sells Stationery the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who sells Paper at 12½ ... per qr?	Kurtz.
Who sells the best Ink?	Kurtz.
Who sells Note Paper cheap?	Kurtz.
Who sells Envelopes the cheapest?	Kurtz.
Who has the best ... of Steel Pens?	Kurtz.
Who has a large variety of Fancy Goods?	Kurtz.
Who sells all kinds of Goods in his line?	Kurtz.

CHEAP KURTZ.
Call at South East Corner of *Centre Square.*
April 1. tf

MACKEREL, SHAD, CODFISH, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD AND CHEESE.
Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co. Market street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA.
March 18. 3m

Glass Ware, Plain & Fancy.

W. W. HAMERSLY invites the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of GLASS WARE, ... of genuine Eastern manufacture, and embracing plain and fancy Fruit Dishes, Preserve and ... Dishes, Tumblers of best ... &c. Call and ...

KELLAR KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of ... SEGARS ...

GREAT ATTRACTION
And Greater Inducements than ever, at the Dry Goods Emporium of
A. B. KURTZ,
S. E. CORNER CENTRE SQUARE, GETTYSBURG.

THE undersigned has just received, and in store, a very large and superior stock of Dry Goods, both Fancy and Staple, suitable for the coming seasons. Having purchased our stock on advantageous terms, we are prepared and determined to sell them at VERY GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock, on examination, will be found to contain all that is new and fashionable, comprising a general variety of *Ladies' Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Mous' de Laines, plain and figured, Linen Lustre, do. Merinoes, Bombazines, Ginghams, Mourning, French & Domestic Calicoes,* &c. &c. Also, a full and complete variety of Gentlemen's Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings, &c. &c.

In a word, suffice it to say, that we have on hand a full and complete stock, which we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to all who may call. At the same time would return sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed.
A. B. KURTZ.
April 17. 3m
Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

FARM FOR SALE.

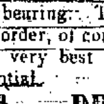
A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which are WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it.—There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial



BRICK DWELLING, containing eight rooms; a large **BRICK SWITZER BARN,** with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address
DR. R. E. AIKEN,
321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 18. 8t

Washing Reduced to a Science.
Patented by the United States to
STEPHEN CRANE.
Compound Wash Mixture,
One of the most useful and important inventions of modern times, for washing clothes,—also, for Washing, Cleansing and beautifying painted surfaces, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glasses, Metallic surfaces, &c &c., and for bathing in Sickness and in Health.

Old habits are not easily broken, men will tread in the ancient beaten paths of their ancestors, and believe in nothing which innovates on settled plans and modes of living. The method of washing is precisely what it was centuries ago, but a change is demanded by the wants of the age, time worn usages must give way to the beneficial improvements of the age, and to effect this important object the Compound Wash Mixture is destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the Laundress, as well as in every other department of labor to which it is adapted.

By the use of the patent Compound Wash Mixture, every family of whatever size can do their Washing in less than one hour without the labor of rubbing, pounding and bleaching or the friction of a machine—thus saving time, expense and labor—and securing exemption from the disease caused by exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing. While clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash board and friction, and last much longer.

The Compound is made either in a fluid or soap form. Every family purchasing a right can with facility, and at a very small expense, convert their common hard or soft Soap into this valuable labor saving commodity.

CAUTION.
As the patent right only secures to the inventor the exclusive right to use certain ingredients in the Compound, both in fluid and soap form, and the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased the right for FREDERICK, WASHINGTON and ALLEGHENY COUNTIES in MARYLAND, and FRANKLIN, ADAMS and YORK COUNTIES in PENNSYLVANIA, he hereby warns all persons not to infringe on his legal rights, either by making and using, or selling it in any of its forms, as he is determined to prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

The above Counties, or Districts and Townships in them, for sale on accommodating terms. ... Counties in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Those wishing to purchase will please address
JOSEPH H. ..., Baltimore, Md.

Agents for the sale of family and township rights in the county of Adams—
W. W. Hamersly, Gettysburg;
H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown;
Lilly & Riley, New Oxford;
Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown;
F. T. M..., East Berlin;
...
March 11.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg & its vicinity, for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our *large and splendid assortment of* **CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.** *Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets and single pieces,* either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—
In fact at less than Wholesale Prices.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,
in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.
FANCY CHINA in great variety, very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China *and the cheapest* the world produces.
Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chesnut Street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

ONE THING CERTAIN,

THAT MARCUS SAMSON ... sell ... WINDOW BLINDS, SHIRTS and SUSPENDERS, Silk and Gingham CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS and all other Articles in his line cheaper than the cheapest.
March 18.

D... FEATHERS ... W. W. Hamersly.
March ...

LARD OIL.
A ... excellent article for ...
April ...

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c. Misses do.; also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c at
KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.
April 1. 6w

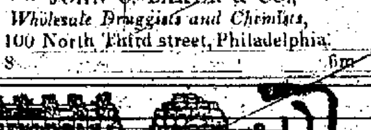
PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of *Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys,* &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)
"C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London, Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., says: 'I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health.

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectoration diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved.

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,
100 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 8. 6m



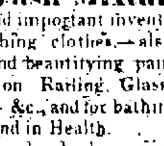
Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA & YORK,* for the transportation of all kinds of freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS,
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb 23.

DR SWAYNE'S
Celebrated Family Medicines!
CURE FOLLOWS CURE!
More Proofs of the Efficacy of
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!
The Original & Genuine Preparation!
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constitution, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is
DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION ... The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing ... the first ... but my symptoms became ... lungs, and ... its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of ... so that my ... the power ... of my lungs were totally destroyed, therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful ... of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me, ... Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first ... great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, ... from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. ... the above fact.
[illegible]
Two miles from ... Pa.

Look well to the marks of the genuine. The ... with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature.—All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.—A Safe and Effectual Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.
Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving, with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.
Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.
A mild and effective purgative, great purifier of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe and will in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take the pain and ...

All the above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, ...

AGENTS ... [illegible]

DR TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
The most Wonderful Medicine of the Age.
1,500,000 BOTTLES
MANUFACTURED YEARLY.
This Medicine is put up in Quart Bottles, and has cured more than
100,000 Cases of Chronic Disease,
within the last Ten Years. None is Genuine unless signed by S. P. TOWNSEND.

EXPOSE.
BY READING THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT the Public will learn the origin, or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day, than all the other Sarsaparilla Manufacturers in the world. Principal Office, 126 Fulton st.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.
City and County of New-York, ss.
William Armstrong, of the said City, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1849, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet peddler, called upon deponent, at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 19 Hudson-street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., Book Publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufacture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man, and poor, and was not fit for hard labor—and wished to make some money, in order to live easy in his old days, and that, if Sarsaparilla under the name of Townsend sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe, and manufacture it for him. Deponent in one of the conversations asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend, to which he replied, that he knew Dr. S. P. Townsend would be down on him after he should commence. But that he did not care for him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepared to defend himself against any attack that might be made on him.

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in every thing, as they furnished all the capital—said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P. Townsend's, and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. S. P. Townsend, and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, sold as Old Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent, to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid. And further deponent saith not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Sworn to before me, this 14th day of May, 1849.
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the City of New York.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!
Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable papers in this State.

FROM THE
Albany Evening Journal.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
There probably never has been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years, and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c. and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Doctor Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual remedies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name which he has acquired for it, by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the genuine, should be exposed.

FROM THE
New York Daily Tribune.
We published an advertisement inadvertently some time since that did injustice to Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of the preparation of Sarsaparilla known as Dr. Townsend's. Other parties have within the past four months engaged or connected themselves with a man by the name of Townsend who put up a medicine and calls it by the same name. This medicine was advertised in The Tribune as the original, &c. This advertisement also contained matter derogatory to the character of Dr. S. P. Townsend and that of his medicine. We regret it appeared, and in justice to the Dr make this explanation.

FROM THE
New York Daily Sun.
Dr. Townsend's extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the Sun, will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day, and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of the Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacs for 1849 cost $20,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe, in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries as well as here.

Swindlers.
Druggists and others that sell Sarsaparilla for the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that is not signed by S. P. Townsend, commits a fraud, and swindles the customers. Men that would be guilty of such an act, would commit any other fraud—and no Druggist of common intelligence but knows that ours is the only genuine.

Old Jacob Townsend.
Some people who are not well informed, and have not read the papers and not seen our advertisements, have been led to suppose, that because these men advertise their stuff as "Old Jacob Townsends," that it must, of course be the original. It is less than one year since they commenced to make their medicine. Ours has been in the market over ten years.

This Old Jacob Townsend.
They are endeavoring to palm off on the public as an old physician, &c. He is not a regular educated Physician, and never attempted to manufacture a medicine, until these men hired him for the use of his name. They say they do not wish the people to believe that their Sarsaparilla is ours, or the same—but the better to deceive the public, they at the same time assert that their's is the Old Dr. Townsend's, and the original, and endeavor to make the people believe that the stuff they manufacture is the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that has performed so many wonderful cures for the past ten years, and which has gained a reputation which no other medicine ever enjoyed—which is a base, villainous, unprincipled falsehood. We have commenced suits against these men for damages. We wish it to be understood, that the old man is no relation to Dr. Townsend whatever. In their advertisements and circulars they publish a number of gross falsehoods respecting Dr. Townsend, which we will not notice.

False Reports.
Our opponents have published in the papers, that Dr. S. P. Townsend was dead. This they send to their agents about the country, who report that we have given up business, &c. &c. The public should be on their guard, and not be deceived by these unprincipled men.

Notice of Removal. After the first of September, 1850, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

AGENTS, Redding & Co., No. 8 State-street, and Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Court-street, Boston; Samuel Kidder, Jr., Lowell; Henry Pratt, Salem; James B. Green, Worcester; Allison & Gault, Concord; J. Balch & Son, Providence; and by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, General Agent for Adams county.
April ... tf

Hardware! Hardware!

W. W. HAMERSLY has just opened a large assortment of HARDWARE, such as ... Nails, ... Iron, Glass and ... which he invites the attention of ...
April ...

The Tariff of 1846.

It is stated as a fact in some papers that we see, that the revenue of the U. States Government for the present fiscal year, will reach *Forty-three Millions of Dollars*, or Twelve Millions more than the Secretary of the Treasury supposed it would be; and, upon the foundation of that statement, the Opposition journals, in a tone of exultation, exclaim, "so much for the *British* Tariff of 1846!" We join in the exclamation, though in a very different spirit. What does such an immense amount of revenue derived from duties on imports of foreign goods and wares prove? Simply, as we understand it, that our manufacturing establishments at home and our Domestic Industry are giving way before the vast preponderance of advantages conferred by "the *British* Tariff of 1846" upon foreign manufactures and labor over our own, and that our country is rapidly running into debt to the capitalists and money-lenders of Europe

As to the first branch of the proposition, the condition of the Iron and Coal business in Pennsylvania furnishes sufficient evidence. We have in former numbers laid instances on this subject before our readers. The facts are beyond dispute. We observe in the Baltimore American of Wednesday last, a statement of the number of Furnaces which have been put out of blast in that State, amounting to some fifteen or more, because, under the present policy of the Government, to keep them in operation would entail inevitable destruction upon the proprietors, and all the capital invested in them must now lie idle and unproductive. From the same paper we copied a statement last week which gave the information that all or nearly all the manufacturers of brown cottons in the vicinity of that city have come to the determination either of stopping their mills or working "half time" after the 10th inst. So too, at Lowell, Mass., we learn from the communication of "An Operative" in the N. Y. Tribune, that

"The directors of the Suffolk Cotton Mills in this city, have decided to stop making cloth at the present ruinous prices, and have to-day given notice to the 500 persons employed by the Company, that the services of one-half their number must be forthwith dispensed with. It is stated, on good authority, that a similar disposition will be made of those employed by the "Boott," "Tremont," and "Massachusetts" Cotton Mills, which Corporations employ 3,200 persons, and represent a capital of $3,500,000.

The Boott Company manufactures about $60,000 worth of goods per month, and their sales for some months past have averaged about $12,000 per month. This is doubtless true of the other mills, especially where fine goods only are made; and of course they must speedily partially or wholly close also. A part of the goods which have been sold have brought prices below cost; a late shipment of goods to Canton, for instance, brought them seven cents per yard, which price will not pay the cost of manufacture at the present rates for cotton.—The announcement of this state of things has caused no little excitement among our business community. Business has been very much depressed for the past two years. Several important failures have taken place recently, and more must inevitably follow unless a change takes place soon, of which there seems no prospect whatever."

It must be evident to all what a disastrous effect such a state of things must produce, not alone on the owners of the mills, but the large number of workers who are thrown out of steady and profitable employment in the Factories, and compelled to seek employment in other departments of labor in competition with those already engaged, or to emigrate to the Western States and California, by the expenditure of their savings in the mills. We may well exclaim, "*So much for the BRITISH Tariff of* 1846!"

Nor is it less easy to demonstrate the operation of that measure in involving the country in debt to foreigners. The following statement, which we cut from one of the Locofoco neutrals, clearly exhibits the process:—

"The whole amount of U. States stocks transferred to foreign account from the commencement of the present year to April 26th, is $3,118,062. The amount last week transferred was nearly double that of the preceding week, which was nearly $100,000 greater than in any previous six days."

Now, it may be said, what if they do gain possession of our stocks in Europe, we get their money in exchange, and its interest is worth as much to us as the evidences of our indebtedness are to them. But stop—we *don't* get their money. They pay for our stocks in the British Iron, Cotton and Woollen Goods, Coal, &c., &c., the duties on which go to make up this boasted revenue of Forty-three Millions to the Government. We *consume* these foreign wares and goods, like thoughtless spendthrifts, but the certificates of stock remain uncancelled in the hands of our European creditors, and our property mortgaged for the final redemption of the principal. So much more for the *British* Tariff of 1846!—*York Republican.*

The Iron Interest.

We copied last week an article from the Philadelphia Daily News, going to prove by stubborn facts the ruinous condition to which our iron interest has been reduced under the baleful operation of the locofoco Tariff of 1846. Similar articles continue to reach us in papers from various sections of the State. If the present state of things lasts much longer, Iron will cease to be manufactured in Pennsylvania. Nor should we overlook the magnitude of the interests involved. In 1846, under the healthy condition of affairs resulting from the operations of the Whig tariff of 1842, and before the evils of the law of 1846 were fully felt, 368,056 tons of Iron were produced in Pennsylvania by 346 furnaces,—about fifty per cent. more than the whole produce of Great Britain forty years before. The production in this State had nearly doubled in four years, and the value of Iron produced in this State in 1846 was estimated at $23,923,640—fully equal to the annual produce of the Gold and Silver mines of Mexico, when they were most productive, and twice as great as the value of the present produce of those mines; nearly double the annual produce of the world-renowned gold mines and washings of California. The benefits of this large manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania were incalculable not only to the Iron master, but to the farmer, merchant, laborer, and the whole people of the State. But this great interest now lies prostrate under the effects of the British locofoco Tariff of 1846. Half our furnaces are out of blast and every week other establishments are stopping operations. The farmer is losing a valuable home market—a market as valuable as any foreign market can be to the manufacturer—he realizes city prices at his very door; the merchant is bereft of a good trade, the mechanic and laborer are without employment. Is there no remedy for this state of things? We fear not—at least not until our great Commonwealth shall cease to be the passive victim of selfish politicians—of northern men with southern principles—of locofoco free-traders. Not until the whole people of this State shall with one accord unite in defence and protection of her great interests, will those interests be adequately cared for by the General Government. The present National Administration—(the President in his message and the Secretary of the Treasury in his report,)—has done its duty and manfully stood by us; but their efforts are counteracted by the course of our locofoco legislature at Harrisburg, locofoco editors throughout the State with but few exceptions, and locofocos whom we have sent to Congress only to preach free-trade and laud the Tariff of 1846.

The remarks which we have made in reference to the Iron interests of Pennsylvania, are alike applicable to her coal interests, now greatly depressed. The remedy for both evils is with the People.—*Tribune.*

The Catastrophe at Angiers, France.

The following details of the catastrophe are given in the Journal de Maine et Loire of the 16th:

"A frightful accident has just occurred here. At 11 o'clock this morning a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension bridge of the Basse Maine, without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the West and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3d battalion of the 11th light infantry appeared on the other side.

Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break into sections, as is usually done, but the rain falling heavily at the time, the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band were off the bridge, when the cast-iron columns of the right bank suddenly gave way, crushing beneath them the rear of the 4th company, which, with the flank company, had not entered on the bridge. To describe the frightful spectacle is impossible; the scene at the bridge of Beresina can alone give an idea of it.

The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be got at were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river, and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were immediately got out.

If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would in all probability have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Masses of men might be seen clinging to each other, the waves every moment washing away some of them, until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of, were launched to enable the men to keep themselves afloat until further assistance could arrive. Ten o'clock. The muster roll has just been called over. Of the 1st, 2d and 3d companies there only remain 14, 16, and 19 men respectively.

The number deficient amounts to 219, to which must be added 33 dead, and 30 wounded in the hospital, making the total loss to the battalion 282. There is reason, however, to hope that there may be yet some in private houses who may not be included in the number of those whose fate has been known. Noon—Since this morning 70 bodies have been picked up, among whom are a captain, a lieutenant and two sub-lieutenants.

The body of the *portedrapeau* was also picked up, having the standard firmly clutched in his hand. One soldier had a musket which had run through his body. Another soldier was found completely pierced through with a musket, and many of the barrels of the guns were bent double.

Two o'clock. The number of bodies picked up to this time amounts to 123. It appears that some people belonging to the town were walking on the bridge at the time of the accident, for among the bodies found are those of a servant and two children.—The bodies of two of the *employes* of the *octroi* have also been found.

Colonization in Africa.

The project of carrying on an extended system of colonization on the West Coast of Africa, by obtaining if possible the co-operation of the Government, so that some three or four steamers may be kept employed between the United States and Africa, has been noticed pretty generally in the newspapers, and seems to meet with public approval.

The position which the Liberian settlements have attained in Africa gives warrant for highly favorable expectations respecting the ultimate destiny of those colonies and of others that may be planted in that quarter. Three hundred miles of coast already secured in Liberian possession and reserved from the visitations of slave traders, may become extended North and South so that in due time the whole shore of Western Africa may be guarded and protected.

"It does seem to us," says the New York Tribune, "that this idea of colonizing the Slave-coast of Africa, so as utterly and forever to root out the infernal Slave-Trade, is a work to which the Black Race among us are called, and which it is cowardice, is baseness on their part to shrink from. The West Coast of Africa, though fertile and genial to Blacks, is pestilential and deadly to Whites. Land ready for tillage can be had there at Indian prices, whereupon subsistence can be won by less labor than is required in this country. It is abundantly proved that the slave trade can never be extirpated by cruisers; it must be stopped by the civilization of the country. The shores of England were once Slave-Coasts,—and might be again if the people should relapse into the barbarism of two thousand years ago. The possession of the African Slave-Coast by one or two brave, industrious men, would free it from the Slave-Traders' incursions, as thoroughly as the Coasts of Norfolk and Yorkshire now are. And nothing else, we apprehend, ever will."

☞The *Cincinnati Commercial* says that of late, in that city some of the more prominent restaurants have been in the habit of hiring respectable musicians, and giving *free concerts* every evening, in order to draw custom to their bars. The lowest dogs even, in the most obscure places where liquor is sold, have followed suite, engaging the organ grinders and nuisdi.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 13th, 1850.

TO PRINTERS.

☞We have for sale at this office, a Smith Press, on which the "Sentinel" was printed before its enlargement. It is in first-rate order, and will be sold cheap *for Cash*.—The platen is 21 by 30.

Borough Officers.

At the charter election in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday last, the following persons were elected:

Burgess—John Culp.

Council—Dr. D. Horner, Samuel M'Creary, John Scott, Marcus Samson, Henry Saltzgiver.

School Directors—James G. Reed, Alexander Cobean.

Street and Road Commissioners—Geo. C. Strickhouser, Peter Rotgiss.

☞They are all Whigs, except the last individual.

Late State Treasurer.

On Tuesday last, the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of this State to investigate the charges against Gideon J. Ball, late State Treasurer, reported at length. The report exonerates that gentleman from any culpability in the discharge of his duties.

New State Treasurer.

Gen. Bickell, the newly chosen Treasurer of this State, entered upon the discharge of his duties, at Harrisburg, on Monday last. Asa Dimock, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk, and R. McLaughlin, Esq., of Westmoreland, Assistant Clerk.

We Suspected it!

On Monday last, a resolution passed the Senate of this State, 21 to 10, increasing their pay from $1.50 to $3. Our representative, Mr. SADLER, voted against it.

☞It also passed the House on Tuesday without a division.

☞A most violent and terrific storm visited the neighborhood of Middleburg, in Carroll county, yesterday afternoon week, which tore down and unroofed several buildings, and done a great deal of damaige. No less than 25 apple trees, in one orchard, were torn up by the roots. The roof of a blacksmith shop was carried a quarter of a mile!

☞Anthony W. Olwine, Esq., the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, died on Monday last.

☞Counterfeit $10 notes on the Doylestown Bank are in circulation. They are badly executed, and bear no resemblance to the genuine original. They are probably altered from some broken Bank.

☞John T. Humphreys and John Allen, who went to California last spring with the Charlestown Mining Company, have returned. They are in good health, but their success at the mines was not of the most flattering character.

☞The fine dwelling-house of William B. Willis, on the Shenandoah river, four miles east of Charlestown, Va. was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.. Loss about $3,000. His mill did not take fire, the wind blowing strong in an opposite direction.

Hon. James M. Power.

We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. Power—the former Canal Commissioner of this State—is now lying dangerously ill at Louisville, Kentucky. For many months past Mr. Power has been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, to relieve which he visited the West Indies, and, since his return, has been residing in the South. His symptoms have been gradually growing worse, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained for the result.

Steamboat Disaster—Great Loss of Life.

On Monday night last, the British steamers Despatch and Commerce came in collision on the Canada side of Lake Erie, and the latter immediately sunk in 8 fathoms water. She was transporting a portion of the 23d regiment of British troops. Before assistance could be rendered, *twenty-four* of them were drowned, also one officer and eleven passengers—*thirty-six* in all!—The scene is described as appalling.

Graham's Magazine.

We have received, already, the June number of Graham. It is a most beautiful number, and has several elegantly executed engravings. Graham has also sent us, in advance, a proof impression of the magnificent portrait of the celebrated Jenny Lind, which is to appear in the July number. It is a beautiful specimen of artistic skill. The July number commences a new volume, which is promised to be of unrivalled excellence, both as to engravings and to matter. Graham holds a high rank among the periodicals of the day, and well graces the parlor table. To those who forward him $3, he will send the work for a year, and also a splendid new premium plate, called "The First Prayer," or Butler's magnificent print of "Christ blessing little children."—Address Geo. R. Graham, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Home Journal.

This valuable paper, edited by Morris and Willis, New York, is, we are pleased to learn, increasing in popularity. The editors contemplate the publication of a new series on the first of July next, so as to enable them to supply new subscribers from that date.

Model American Courier.

This widely circulating Journal appears to be still in the high road of prosperity. Next week will close Mrs. Hentz's interesting story of "Linda," when another will be commenced, entitled "Nortel Hastings, or the Frigate in the offing," a Nautical Tale of the War of 1812. The terms are $2 per y ar, and a considerable deduction and premiums. Address Andrew M'Makin, 141 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞*Sartain's Magazine* for June, is on our table. It has 13 embellishments, some of which are splendidly executed, and 26 original contributions. His July number will contain a likeness of Wm. Penn, before he [illegible] and the Quaker gab

The Legislature.

We have accounts from Harrisburg up to Friday. Committees of Conference had been appointed by both branches upon the Apportionment and Appropriation bills.—These Committees reported bills; but no final action had been taken upon them by both branches. It was thought probable that the Legislature would be able to agree upon these troublesome matters on Saturday, and adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

Militia Fines Refunded.

In the Appropriation bill when before the Senate, a section was introduced by Mr. SADLER, and passed, authorizing the State Treasurer to remit to Adams county the amount of Militia Fines paid into the State Treasury last year by our County. It was concurred in by the House. The fines amount to about $800. This is something towards the prison.

☞We fully endorse the following sentiments of the Chambersburg "Repository and Whig."

Auditor General.

Our esteemed cotemporary of the York Republican, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., has been designated by a portion of the Whig press, as a suitable candidate for the office of Auditor General, to be nominated at the meeting of the next Whig State Convention. The name of the gentleman is probably not mentioned with his concurrence or approbation; but in advance of a knowledge of either this fact or the reverse, we hesitate not to say that there is no Whig in Pennsylvania for whom we would more cordially exert our humble abilities to the utmost. As an elegant, polished and forcible writer for the Press, he has scarcely a superior in the State, while his legal acquirements qualify him eminently for the office for which he is named. In addition to this, he is not one of your sunshine patriots—not merely a "campaign editor," who labors for his principles a few weeks in advance of an election and then sinks into hopeless lethargy—but an earnest, steady, faithful Whig, who writes year in and year out for the advancement of his cause. Commend us to such a man, always.

☞The vote in the State of Maryland on Wednesday last, on the Reform question, has gone very largely in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Indeed, the opposition to it has been but trifling, so far as we have yet seen. In the city of Baltimore, the vote was—for Reform, 8,069—against it, 367—majority 7,702.

☞The Ohio Constitutional Convention assembled at Columbus on Monday last. The majority is democratic, but a large portion of the members are conservative. The two most exciting topics will be the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes, and the regulation, or entire suppression, of banks in the State.

☞The *Odd Fellows* had quite an imposing procession at York on Friday, on the occasion of dedicating their new Hall. It was nearly a mile in length, and is said to have been a beautiful affair. The address was delivered by Dr. PATTERSON, of Pennsylvania Medical College, who is Grand Master of the State.

☞The cholera is raging dreadfully at Havana. The deaths were from 60 to 80 per day. The castles have been abandoned, and all the gates of the city but two have been closed. It was also raging at San Antonio.

☞There was quite a riot at the Tabernacle in New York on Tuesday. The abolitionists were holding their meeting; and Garrison was belching forth his blasphemies and infidel ribaldry, and also abusing the President in a vulgar manner, when he was interrupted by Capt. Rynders of the Empire club, and some of his bullies, and a scene of great disorder and excitement ensued, which was finally checked by a strong body of police, who closed the door. It is high time that respectable anti-slavery men should cease to have any action in common with such a bold and reckless infidel as Garrison.

Robbery in Bedford County.

We learn that on Thursday of last week, Mr. Henry Whitehall, a resident of Bedford County, while on his way to Morrison's Cove, and when within a short distance of Hopewell Iron Works, was attacked by three men painted black, one of whom discharged a pistol at him, the ball passing through his vest and slightly wounding his breast—another dragged him from his horse, knocked him down and stabbed him in the thigh, whilst the third took his pocket book containing $500 on the York Bank and various valuable drafts. He was then left, and with great difficulty made his way to the Iron works, where his wounds were dressed.—*Repos.*

The Pope at Rome.

A letter to the London News says:

His Holiness formally entered the imperial city, from which he was so long an exile, on the 12th of April last. He was attended by all the French troops, Cardinals, Ministers of State, &c., and the crowds that lined the way by which he passed were immense, amounting to 100,000 persons. He was received with loud acclamations of the people. On the road they were so enthusiastic that at one place they lay on the ground, in order that the Pope might make a pavement of their bodies, and it was with difficulty that they were induced to rise from their prostration. And yet these are the people who a year ago drove out the Pope, and shouted "long live Mazzini."

A Hit!—The Washington *Republic* says—"Now that Congress is in the way of investigating subjects of public interest, we wish they would investigate and report upon the fraud that was practised upon the people of Pennsylvania by the party who fought under the banner of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842,"—and the ruin visited on the labor of the Keystone State by the Tariff of 1846."

A Father and Four Children Drowned.—On Saturday week, while Mr. Leonard was rowing the Ohio in a skiff, opposite the Logging Factory, just above Cincinnati, the skiff struck a flatboat that was moored in the shore, the current running high, and in an instant all hands were out of sight—father, two sons, and two daughters. The wife and mother, did some time since. The only remaining member of the family is one child.

☞NATHAN HALCH, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Carlisle.

☞Several lines of California packets are advertised to sail regularly from London.

The Census Bill.

The bill providing for taking the Census of the United States, fixing the number of representatives, and providing for their future apportionment among the several States, passed the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday, 109 to 61. The number of representatives is fixed at 233.

The Great Freshet at the East.

By the recent great freshet at Fitchburg, Mass., *twenty-six* mills and factories of various kinds, have been either entirely swept away, or damaged to a considerable extent. The amount of other property destroyed along the river and streams is also very great. The reservoir dam in the north part of Ashburnham, which gave way, let down the vast body of water with such force that it swept away nearly every dam on the stream from that place to Fitchburg. The total loss by the freshet is estimated at $200,000.

☞The family of Mr. A. B. Warden, of Philadelphia, were most singularly poisoned on Thursday last. It appears that a domestic in the house purchased a few pounds of cheese from a grocery store, a portion of which was placed upon the tea table. The family, comprising Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and two children, with a Mrs. Moore and her two little ones, partook freely of the article. In a short time afterwards, nearly the whole family were attacked with very severe vomiting, and on calling in a physician they were relieved with difficulty. The cheese was analyzed, and large quantities of some description of poison were found therein.—The supposition is, that it was placed therewith the view to give the cheese a rich yellow color.

☞A considerable amount of sickness is at present prevailing on board the steamers on the Western rivers. The Hiram Powers, at Louisville from New Orleans, had eight or ten cases of sickness and one death on board. The Bostona, at the same place, had two deaths, and some half dozen cases resembling cholera. The latter boat reports that when she left New Orleans the steamer St. Louis was there, having on board 600 emigrant passengers for St. Louis. There was much sickness among them, and forty cases of cholera were reported, most of which were likely to prove fatal.

☞The steamer Mustang, which was lying at the levee at St. Louis, was burnt to the water's edge on Tuesday morning last.

The cholera has again appeared in St. Louis. On Tuesday there were two cases; and the quarantine regulations have again been established.

☞A female in male attire, joined a California company, and went aboard the steamer Jewess, at Cincinnati, with the company. She was not detected until almost ready to start, when she was discovered, and proved to be the wife of one of the company. She had expostulated with her husband against going, but he being determined, she resolved to accompany him and share his fortunes.

☞It is estimated that ten thousand houses will be built in San Francisco during the next year. Mr. King thinks in three years the city will contain 50,000 houses, which will give a population of between 200,000 and 300,000. A very respectable sized town to grow up in three years.

Enterprise.—A small schooner, of five and a half tons burthen, called the Enterprize, arrived at Havana some time during the last month, from *Iowa*, bound to San Francisco. She was built at Mineral Point, Iowa, by Benj. Butler, and conveyed on wagons forty miles, to Fever River. After being rigged at Galena, she descended the Mississippi, cleared from New Orleans, and is now on her voyage to the river San Juan, where her owner intends to ascend Lakes Nicaragua and Leon, thence drag her across the Portage, fifteen miles, launch her in the Pacific, and proceed to California.

☞DANIEL KAUFFELT, Jr., of Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., but recently of Baltimore, accidentally fell overboard from the steamer Princeton, when about two miles from St. Charles, on the Missouri river, and, although an expert swimmer, the coldness of the water and the weight of his clothes caused him to sink, before the yawl, which was immediately lowered, could reach him. He was on his way to California, across the Plains. He was 25 years of age.

Awful Tragedy.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette gives an account of the murder, on the 2d inst., of his wife, by Captain John Windsor, at Middleford, Sussex county, Del. He deliberately shot her with a horse pistol, and then himself took laudanum, which, only vomiting him, he attempted also to shoot himself, but was prevented.—The cause of the act was jealousy (said to groundless) of Alexander Osborne, whom he also had declared his intention to kill.—Windsor is about seventy years of age, and had recently married a young wife, not now above twenty five. The murderer was arrested.

Horrible Suffering on the Plains.—The Joliet, Ill. Signal, says, that from a letter recently received in that town, it leaks six persons from that place were recently lost upon the plains. Four of the lost company died, but the names of the unfortunate men who fell victims to starvation, are not given. The company, it seems, left Salt Lake for California, but lost their way and wandered southward. After wandering in that dreary region for months, they struck the Pacific ocean 400 miles south of San Francisco. The following is an extract of the letter:

"We have had a severe time of it. Four months and two weeks we were lost in the wilderness—wandering around and trying to find our way out. We travelled over roads where no white man had ever been before. We lost all we had—wagons, horses, oxen, cows and everything. The 4 months we lived on horses and oxen. We killed them, and eat them, intestines and all. Four of our company starved to death. We were six days without water. You cannot think how much we suffered."

The Milliners in Arms.—The milliners and dressmakers of Newark, N. J., have struck for the ten hour system. Ten hours is enough for a female to give for a day's labor, as poorly paid as they generally are; besides, the girls ought to have time to court, so that they need not always be milliners.

Kindly Savage.—A Scotch girl, named Barbara Crawford, has been found in one of the islands in Torres straits. She was the only person saved from a wreck, and had been kindly used by the natives, among whom she lived five years.

The Compromise Plan of the Committee of Thirteen.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Clay read the report of the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an abstract:

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States; but the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2nd. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the Committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass for her admission into the Union as a State. But the Committee also think it quite necessary that Territorial Governments should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They were unfit, at present, for State Governments, and the Committee recommend that the admission of California, and the bill providing Territorial Governments, be incorporated in one measure, and passed together as one measure. They also recommend that the bills be passed without the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territories, a mere abstraction.

3d. The Committee report as an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision declaring the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows: The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte—thence the line shall run due north along the one hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico—this line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed Territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas blank millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at the end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

4th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves. It provides that every master, before he goes into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the elopement of his property, and a description of his slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, upon presenting them to an officer the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the State from which he has escaped.

5th. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

6th. The majority of the Committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

The report is very voluminous, and occupied more than an hour in the reading.

After some discussion the Report and Bills were ordered to be printed.

Affecting Incident.—The case of Mr. Archer Brackney, one of the passengers on board the steamer Wayne, at the time of the explosion, is of thrilling interest. He was on his way from Lafayette, Ia., to Philadelphia, with the remains of his wife and child, recently deceased. Both of the corpses were inclosed in one box. When the explosion took place he succeeded in dragging his two living children from their rooms, and with them plunged into the water. After swimming around for a short time he came in contact with the box that contained his wife and child. Upon this he succeeded for some time in keeping himself and children from drowning, although every wave would roll his frail support and plunge them in the water, until at last his little boy, two years old, was drowned in his arms. After becoming satisfied that his boy was dead, he reluctantly parted with the body, and turned his attention to the rescue of the remaining child, who was clinging around his neck, crying, "Papa, we shall drown." He finally succeeded in gaining the floating part of the wreck, with his little daughter, and both were saved.

The California Arrivals—Gold and Passengers.—The following is the number of passengers, and the amount of gold brought by the three steamers that arrived at New York on Tuesday from Chagres, and by the Alabama arrived at New Orleans:

	Passengers.	Gold and Specie
Empire City.	55	$[illegible]
Georgia,	110	871,765
Cherokee,	82	1,081,580
Alabama.	100	275,000
	347	$2,001,345

The passengers also bring, in their trunks and walets, at least a half million of gold, making by the four arrivals a grand total of about $3,500,000.

☞The contemplated Cuba Invasion has again proved a total failure. The Louisville Courier says, that the volunteers from that quarter have returned disgusted, after losing their money. They are very indignant at Gen. Lopez, for holding out false promises to them. The New Orleans Bulletin says, that the influential and wealthy people at first connected with the enterprise, have withdrawn from it, and now denounce it. The Madrid Heraldo (semi-official) declares that Spain, or the government, has no idea of parting with the Island of Cuba. We presume, therefore, that for the time there is an end of all efforts at annexation."

Syria.—Late advices received from Mr. Layard, at Nineveh, state that in a part of the building not far distant from that containing the throne, the whole of the culinary apparatus of the monarch of Assyria has been discovered. It consists, among other things, of an immense brass cauldron, and more than 100 dishes, &c., of the same metal. No golden utensils have, however, yet come to light.

The Slavery Question.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Wednesday last, Mr. WINTHROP, of Mass., who was entitled to the floor, spoke an hour on the question now agitating the country. Although he felt an intense anxiety that the country should be restored to its usual harmony and fraternal feeling, and was willing to do any thing consistent with his principles for the purpose, yet he was not willing to accomplish it by the sacrifice of his cherished principles. He could not do that for the sake of harmony. He said that he had no new plan of compromise to present. He did not, therefore, come forward as a pacificator. He explained the grounds on which he proposed the anti-slavery compromise on the Oregon bill. It was introduced, he said, for the purpose of defeating the Oregon bill, by an union of the Southern democracy, with the conservative Whigs of the North. But his purpose failed. There were put four of the Southern Democrats, who voted against the bill. But if, by any act of his, slavery had been forever excluded from that country, he should feel that his ten years service in the councils of the country had not been without good results. He recurred to his opinions, as heretofore expressed, against the acquisition of new territory, and especially against the acquisition of any more slave territory, and said that his opinions, in those regards, had not changed.

He said the South, instead of denouncing the North for aggressions, should turn some of that denunciation upon herself for originating and supporting that course of policy—the acquisition of new territory—which has brought about the sectional agitation, and which they must have known would be the case. He said, in passing any law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, he could not support any bill that destroyed the right of trial by jury.

In regard to California, he said he protested against the rejection of her constitution on account of its fraternity. He was opposed, also, to the introduction of slavery into free territory, under the idea of preserving an equilibrium between the free and slave States. He was in favor of the admission of California as a separate, distinct and independent measure; and was opposed to her admission as a compromise measure.

It was not just to California to mix her rights up with any other question. He deemed it to be unjust to the Northern members for the South to insist upon placing California in such a position that they of the North could not vote for admission, unless they took obnoxious measures with it. He thought it would be just as magnanimous, to the South, if the Northern members were to engraft the Wilmot Proviso upon the California bill, and then force them either to vote for the proviso or against the admission of that State into the Union.

He concluded, by expressing himself in favor of the policy of the President in regard to the territory. He said that plan was wise and patriotic; and whether it succeeded or not he would receive the praise of posterity. Although he was in favor of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, yet he would not insist upon engrafting it upon a territorial bill, if such act would risk the existence of the Union. He would not do it even, if it would have the effect only of planting a sting in the breasts of his Southern friends.

The Morals of our Legislature.—"Ion," the able correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, occasionally gives us some rich events, which meet the public eye through no other source. In one of his late epistles, we have the following capital thing:

"Of course, you have often heard of Father Meek, the representative from Centre. This gentleman takes considerable credit to himself as being the author of a rule which opens the House of Representatives with morning prayer. Mr. Meek is occasionally called upon to officiate in the performance of this salutary practice, and yesterday introduced an appeal to Divine Providence that "*the present session of the Legislature may be brought to a speedy close!*" An hour or two after, a resolution was introduced by a member (Mr. Killinger) fixing an *early* day of adjournment, and Father Meek *voted against it!* So you see we have lots of precious fun—if it be at the sacrifice of old fashioned Consistency."

Death of a Missionary.—Information has been received at Boston of the decease of the Rev. Cyrus Barker, a Missionary in the East Indies, under the patronage of the Baptist Missionary Union. He died on January 31st, of consumption, while on his homeward voyage, and was buried in the Mozambique channel. His wife and family are expected to reach Boston, via England, in a few weeks.

Wisconsin.—The emigration to California from this State, has drained it of a million and a half of dollars. This, added to a short crop of wheat, has made money very scarce in the State, but it is not expected to last long, as Eastern emigration will soon supply the deficiency of capital.

In advance of his Competitors.—A letter from Holt county, Missouri, says—

"The emigrants are rolling on by hundreds towards California, from every quarter of the world, each striving to be foremost in the race. All modes of travelling are adopted. Yesterday we saw a sturdy Scotchman pushing a hundred pounds of baggage ahead on one thing which had the appearance of a wheelbarrow; and, indeed, he passed up the hills with rapid strides, far outstripping the ox and mule teams.—It was, perhaps, two o'clock when he passed here, and he said he had left St. Joseph that morning, a distance of twenty-six miles well laid on, and two days drive for the teams, in the present state of the roads."

☞The cultivation of the pine apple has been commenced in Florida; and with a little protection occasionally in winter, it is believed this delicious fruit can be raised in that State in abundance. The banana, guava, fig, date, plum, orange, and in fact, all tropical fruits are now successfully cultivated in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, and St. Ann City, a paper published at that place says that with a moderate degree of attention Florida can be made to be not only the land of flowers but the land of fruits.

Law.—A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence, and post-office, of every practicing lawyer in the United States. The entire list shows that there are *nineteen thousand five hundred.*

☞No less than fifteen iron furnaces in Maryland have suspended operations.

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